

Seventh Series, Vol. XV; No. 35

Friday, April 3, 1981
Chaitra 13, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XV contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

CONTENTS

No. 35, Friday, April 3, 1981 | Chaitra 13, 1903 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 659, 663, 664, 666 to 669, 671, 677 and 678 1—41

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 662, 670, 672 to 674, 676 and 679 . . . 42—46

Unstarred Questions Nos. 6206 to 6237, 6239 to 6251, 6253 to 6314 and 6316 to 6405 . . . 47—282

Re Adjournment Motion, etc. 282—289

Papers laid on the Table 289—291

Assent to Bills 291—292

Public Accounts Committee—

Twenty-eighth Report 292

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported derailments of trains in N.E. region :

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan 292, 296—302, 306

Shri Kedar Pandey 293-94, 302—307

Shri Zainul Basher 307—312

Shri Chitta Basu 293, 312—315

Shri George Fernandes 293, 314-15

Statement *re* Payment of additional instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to Pensioners—

Shri R. Venka'araman 315

Petition *re* Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1980—

Shri Ajit Kumar Saha 340

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Constitution (Forty-sixth Amendment) Bill—Introduced**Matters under rule 377—**

- (i) Supply of more railway wagons to Orissa for transporting Sabai ropes and Sai leaves :

Shri Chinamani Jena 341

- (ii) Steps for the release of stranded vessels in the Gulf due to Iran-Iraq conflict and use of Indian vessels for bringing dates from Dubai :

Shri Daulatsinhji Jadeja 342

- (iii) Need to declare Bundi district in Rajasthan as a backward area :

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal 343

- (iv) Need for setting up of a bench of Allahabad High Court at Agra, Uttar Pradesh :

Shri Digambar Singh 344

- (v) Steps to provide sufficient number of Urdu teachers to schools and arrangements for conducting examination in Urdu in Delhi schools :

Shri Zaimui Basher 345

- (vi) Reported indefinite strike by Class III and IV employees of L.I.C. and latest Supreme Court Judgment on bonus to these employees :

Shri Sanil Meitra 346

Demands for Grants, 1981-82—**Ministry of Communications :**

Shri Arjun Sethi 348

Shri D.S.A. Sivaprakasam 350

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Twentieth Report 355

Bills introduced—

- (i) Soil Conservation Bill by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit 356

- (ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new article 48B, etc.*) by Shri Digvijay Singh 356

(iii) Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill by Shri Digvijay Singh	356
(iv) Reservation of Posts in Government Services and Seats in Educational Institutions (for Economically Weaker section of People) Bill by Shri Ram Nagina Misra .	357
(v) Polygamy Abolition Bill by Shri R.L.P. Verma . .	358

Small Farmers Assistance Bill by Shri K. Lakkappa—

Motion to consider :

Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	359—361
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar	361—365
Shri R.S. Sparrow	365—368
Shri Mool Chand Daga	368—373
Shri S. Murugian	373—376
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	376—380
Shri R.Y. Ghorpade	380—385
Shri Sudhir Giri	385—388
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	388—391
Shri S.B. Sidnal	392—395
Shri R.L.P. Verma	395—399
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	399—402
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	402—408
Shri Jharkhande Rai	408—411
Shri Chandrabhan Athare Patil	411—414
Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	414—415
Shri A.T. Patil	416—418

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday April 3, 1981/Chaitra 13, 1903
(SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Three Minutes
Past Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, about question No. 661, neither a statement nor an answer has been circulated. I do not know why.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us get it from the Minister as to what he has to say. Question No. 660 has been postponed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am asking about 661.

MR. SPEAKER: It is also postponed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not mentioned here. It is not mentioned that it is transferred.

AN HON. MEMBER: At the bottom it is mentioned that it has been transferred from 25-3-81.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Again today it is transferred further? It is going into the orbit of the earth.

MR. SPEAKER: It is going like a sputnik.

Now, question No. 659—Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

Default in repayment of loans by M.R.T.P. Companies

*659. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of default in the repayment schedule of loans exceeding Rs. 10 lacs given by various financial institutions

to M.R.T.P. Companies is on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure regular repayment of loans by these Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The information regarding default in repayment of the principal amount of loans over Rs. 10 lakhs given to large industrial undertakings registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, by the all India term lending institutions, viz., Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) is given below:

	Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)	Percent- age of de- fault of principal by M.R.T.P. companies to the to- tal default of princi- pal by all Compani- es
1	2	3	4
IDBI	(As at the end of June)		
	1978	7.61	38.89
	1979	8.16	27.67
	1980	8.48	24.30

1	2	3	4
IFCI	(As at the end of December)		
	1978	3.65	14.8
	1979	3.59	9.9
	1980	3.15	6.9
ICICI	(As at the end of December)		
	1978	1.03	13.21
	1979	1.35	15.96
	1980	1.37	13.56

While in absolute terms there has generally been an increase in the amount of principal in default, the percentage of default by M.R.T.P. Companies to the total default by all Companies has generally declined.

(b) The institutions make all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of the principal and other dues through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of the defaulting concerns, etc. In deserving and viable cases when on detailed examination of the requests from the assisted companies rescheduling of repayment of loan instalments is considered necessary then only this facility is allowed. In regard to sick units, after detailed examination, rehabilitation programmes are drawn up in suitable cases. Where other steps for recovery fail, change in management and recall of advances legal action may be resorted to.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उसके मुताबिक मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि वे कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियाँ हैं तथा उन के पास कितना बकाया है—जिनको आप ने 10 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा

फायनान्स किया है। लेकिन आप ने अपने उत्तर में कहीं भी कम्पनियों के नाम नहीं दिये हैं, सिर्फ एमाउन्ट इन करोज तथा परसेन्टेज लिख दिया है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप की फाइनेन्सल इस्टीमेशन तथा बैंकों ने किन-किन कम्पनियों को 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक फाइनान्स किया है, उनके पास कितना रूपया बकाया है तथा जिन के पास बकाया है उनको फिर से आप ने क्यों ऋण दिया है ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The question is not about who the defaulters are, however, if the hon. Member and the House so desires, we will collect information and place it on the Table.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कह रहे हैं कि हम इन्फॉर्मेशन कलेक्ट करेंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम ने प्रश्न पूछा है, इसमें चाहने की क्या बात है ? अगर न चाहते तो प्रश्न नहीं पूछते।

श्री मगनभाई बरोट : आपका जो सवाल है, उसमें आपने कम्पनियों के नाम के बारे में नहीं पूछा है। फिर भी आप उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि हम नाम बताएँ तो सदन के पटल पर हम रख देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका कहना है कि आप ने नाम नहीं पूछे हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं आप को प्रश्न पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

“(क) क्या यह सच है कि एकाधिकार तथा निर्बन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कम्पनियों द्वारा . . .” अब ‘आने वाली कम्पनियों’ का मतलब क्या होता है ? तो जो कम्पनियाँ हैं, उनका नाम क्या है

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it is a fact....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसके बाद इसमें यह है :

"... विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों से प्राप्त 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि के ऋणों का भुगतान निर्धारित समय पर न किये जाने की घटनाओं..." तो कौन कम्पनियां हैं और किन को आपने 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक दिया है और उनके पास कितना बकाया है, यह क्वेश्चन बनता है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You have not asked the names.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it is a fact that the incidence of default. ट्रान्सलेशन में नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : तीन मुद्दे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अपने मन में यह विचार धारण किया। ठीक है और जो वे कह रहे हैं, वह भी ठीक है। इसलिए इसका समाधान करना पड़ेगा, दोनों को। (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Here comes the Professor to my rescue.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उसी में मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन कम्पनियों के पास बकाया है, उनको फिर क्यों आपने दोबारा ऋण दिया? इसका तो आप जवाब दे सकते हैं।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The question is about the defaults. When the company for temporary reasons or for temporary factors is in a difficulty, it is not necessary that the institution should stop giving loan and they

should be allowed to go to further deterioration. That cannot be the practice. The question is that the credits should be utilised properly by the institutions and they should not be misused. That should be taken care of and is being taken care of.

श्री राम विलास पासवान :

महोदय, सरकार ने जो सवाब दिया है, उसमें जो आई० डी० बी० आई० है आई० एफ० सी० आई० है और आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० है, इन तीनों का यदि आप परसेन्टेज देखें तो एक दूसरे में काफी अन्तर है और इसका यह अर्थ लगाया जा सकता है कि एक दूसरे की तुलना में किसी एक के साथ अधिक धांधली हो रही है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बकाया पैसा है इन बड़े बिजनेस हाऊसेज के पास में, यदि आप जवाब को देखें और यदि आप प्रति दिन का आंकड़ा निकालें, तो ये जो बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाऊसेज हैं, इनको 30 लाख रुपये में ज्यादा की प्रति दिन की आमदनी होती है, 30 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा प्रति दिन वे कमा रहे हैं। 1972 के आंकड़ों का देख लें और 1978 के आंकड़ों का देख लें तो साल में 100 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि है और एक दिन में 30 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा वे कमा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ सरकार का, बैंकों का और दूसरी जो फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स है, उनका पैसा मार कर बैठे हुए खा रहे हैं। तो ये जो बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं इन से निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है और सरकार के हाथ में जो हथियार हैं उस काजो लियाजां अफसर है, इंडस्ट्रीज और सरकार के बीच में जो समझौता कराता है, वही सब गड़बड़ करता है जैसा पाल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घड़ियाल तकड़ा होता है या मगरमच्छ ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मगरमच्छ । तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह जो लियाजां अफसर होता है, जो बीच में इधर उधर करता है, इसकी गतिविधियों पर क्या सरकार नजर रखती है ? क्या सरकार इस बात को एस्योर करेगी कि इन लोगों के पास जो बकाया पैसा है, वह जल्दी अदा होगा ? कब तक वह अदा किया जाएगा और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आगे स्वतः पेमेन्ट होता रहे टेक्निकेलिटीज में आप मत जाइए, बरोट साहब, यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो हमारा क्या जाएगा, हमारा क्या बिगड़ेगा, देश गर्क में जाएगा और इस चीज को हाऊस एवायड करना चाहता है । तो मैं यह कहता हूं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिये बहुत हो गया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कि आगे से स्वतः पेमेन्ट होता रहे चाहे वह बैंकों का पैसा हो, चाहे फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का पैसा हो, चाहे किसी दूसरे का हो, स्वतः पेमेन्ट होता रहे । इस बारे में आप कोई नियम या कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा लम्बा प्रश्न मत किया काजिए ।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the statement. He will be pleased to see, with regard to all the three institutions, the position from 1979-80 has improved. In the case of IDBI, it may be seen that percentage of default from 27.67 is reduced to 24.30, in the case of IFCI, from 9.9 to 6.9 and in the case of ICICI, from 15.96 to 13.66.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about the amount

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: All precautions are being taken...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह तो जवाब में है । वाट प्रिकोशंस ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: If the hon. Member's suggestion is that if one company owns another company and a default is in one company and, because it is a rich company or the proprietor is rich, we should recover it from him, I do not think that is what we can do. We take care of the advances we have made and recoveries we can collect.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The all-India term-lending institutions in this particular case have advanced loans to MRTTP companies to the tune of Rs. 23 crores in the case of IDBI, Rs. 10 crores in the case of IFCI and about Rs. 4 crores in the case of ICICI. These are the defaults. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is the policy of the Government and, if it is not yet a policy of the Government, whether the Government will consider the feasibility of converting these loans advanced by the all-India term-lending institutions into equity because that would be a deterrent to the monopoly houses against misusing the money and, at the same time, the Government would also have some say in the management of monopoly houses. Would the Government consider this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My hon. friend will know that in the Budget Speech last year I said that it is a guideline that these term-lending institutions can convert upto 40 per cent of the loan into equity and, in appropriate cases, we will exercise that power.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Has that right already been exercised?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, in some cases.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Is there a provision with regard to charging a penal interest in the case of default of payment and, if so, what is the amount?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The banks charge a penal interest in respect of defaults and they are governed by each Bank's rules. Therefore, in every case, whenever there is a default, there is a penal interest charged.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The question relates to IDBI, IFCI and ICICI, these financial institutions, and not to banks. I am asking about these financial institutions, whether like banks, these institutions have also a provision with regard to charging a penal interest. I am not talking about banks.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I could not tell you now. I will get the information and give you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Arising out of the percentage figures which the hon. Minister has given, it is obvious that MRTP houses owe less money to the financial institutions than what the non-MRTP companies owe. The figures given by the hon. Minister suggest that about Rs. 100 crores from the financial institutions is outstanding with various industrial houses. What steps have the Government taken in order to recover that amount?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The term "outstanding" includes temporary non-payment. There were several factors which were responsible for this kind of default. In some cases, there are circumstances beyond the control of these companies. For instance, in the year 1979 and the early part of 1980, power constraint was one of the major factors which disabled the companies from meeting their obligations. In certain respects, absence of raw materials were responsible. Therefore, we cannot treat every default as something which is wilful. The financial institutions will look into all these

factors and then where there is a wilful default, they begin to take action. There are several kinds of action which are contemplated. Mr. Fernandes knows about it.

श्री मोतीबाई बारोट चौधरी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जो को मालूम है कि भूमि विकास बैंको द्वारा कृषकों को जो ऋण दिया जाता है यह एकाधिकार गृहों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण के मुकाबले में बहुत कम होता है। इसी प्रकार एकाधिकार गृह यदि समय पर ऋण का भुगतान नहीं करते हैं तो उनको ऋण दिया जाता है लेकिन कृषक यदि ऋण का भुगतान नहीं करता है तो उसको ही नहीं पूरे जिले में ऋण नहीं देते हैं। इस तरह से ये अलग-अलग तरह के नियम, कम्पनियों के लिए अलग और कृषकों के लिए अलग क्यों हैं और इसमें सुधार किया जाएगा ?

श्री मगन भाई बारोट : प्रश्न असम्बन्धित है। यादें माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो अपने ढंग से प्रश्न पूछ कर जवाब मांग सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I think the question needs an answer. You said it will be considered.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We will consider it.

Levy on Imported Newsprint

*663. **SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:**

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has expressed great concern over the 15 per cent levy on imported newsprint proposed in 1981-82 Budget;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the basic raw material for production of newspaper is free from duty in most of the foreign countries; and

(c) whether in view of the above fact, Government propose to consider to exempt it from levy or reduce it to a nominal charge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to our information, quite a few countries do levy a duty on newsprint.

(c) The matter is under examination.

SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the suggestion given by the Executive Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has been considered?

The answer is that "the matter is under examination". How long will it take to take a final decision on this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The Society has made representations to us and the matter is under examination. The decision will be reported to the House when I move the Finance Bill for consideration.

SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Because of this levy, it is understood that the small and medium newspapers are going to be affected. May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the number, if not the percentage, of newspapers that would be affected by this, which come under the small and medium categories?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, newspapers are classified under three categories; those having circulation up to 15,000 are small newspapers.

Those newspapers which have circulation from 15,000 to 50,000 are medium newspapers.

And those newspapers which have circulation above 50,000 are called big newspapers.

The amount of newsprint consumption depends on the category of the newspaper.

But we have not calculated how much each category of newspaper will be able to bear the bill.

But as for the other thing, it is an argument in favour of the Newspaper Society. The argument will be considered in due course.

विदिशा जिले में क्षेत्रीय 'ग्रामीण बैंक' की शाखाएँ खोलना

664. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिले में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय मंत्री जी ने इतने महत्वपूर्ण सवाल का जवाब 'यस' और "नो" में दे दिया है जब कि इस प्रश्न का सीधा सम्बन्ध ग्रामीण विकास और प्रधान-मंत्री के बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम से है और उन्होंने स्वयं अपने जवाब में, जो कि

उन्होंने 31 दिसम्बर, को लिखा था, इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में वे जांच करवा रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के एक जिला रायसेन में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक हैं वहीं दूसरे जिले विदिशा में एक भी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की बांच नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में दिसम्बर में जो प्रस्ताव दिया गया था, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। क्या उस प्रस्ताव के आधार पर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक होशंगाबाद से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं? यदि हुए हैं तो उसमें अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: So far as the request of the hon. Member is concerned, it has been forwarded to the Reserve Bank for consideration. The procedure is that there is a Steering Committee which looks into the matter; this Steering Committee takes into account also the advice given by the State Government; and after all that, a decision in the matter is taken.

श्री प्रताप भांडु शर्मा : वहाँ के क्षेत्रीय लोगों से सम्पर्क करके जो सुझाव दिया है उसका कोई महत्व ही नहीं है ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: That is what I am saying. The hon. Member's letter has been sent to the Reserve Bank. In this matter of establishing rural banks, the State Government is also consulted and, therefore, subject to the State Government's advice and the other factors to be considered, it will be decided.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Generally, I am told, there is bound to be at least on branch of some one of the nationalised banks in each one of

our districts. I do not know whether any steps have been taken in order to ensure that this area is served by some one of these banks. If it is so served, that information could have been volunteered—in addition to saying that a rural bank is not there—that there is, at the same time, some other bank serving these people.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: This particular District has the banking service of commercial bank branches; rural 13, semi-urban 12; total 25. Though the guideline that we have adopted is 17,000, in this particular area at the rate of 26,000 population, there is a bank provided.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister tell us how many proposals for opening of new rural banks from the district of Vidisha have been referred to the Steering Committee and at what stage they are?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: There is a proposal of having a gramin bank....

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: How many proposals have been sent to the Steering Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the Reserve Bank which is to do this?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: It is the Reserve Bank there is a Steering Committee...

MR. SPEAKER: Can you depend on that?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The Reserve Bank, in consultation with the State Government, considers opening or not opening, and in the event of opening, how many...

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: How many proposals are there which are under the consideration of the Steering Committee and which are awaiting the State Government's sanction?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: There, the provision is that this

district will have one rural bank. (Interruptoins). It is not always so. It can also sometimes hard, within its jurisdiction, more than one district. In this particular case, subject to the Steering Committee consultation, etc., a decision will be taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whenever such question come up, wherever the question of rural credit comes up, always a reference is made to the Reserve Bank and it appears as if there is some obstacle in the path of the rural population from the various procedures that have been prescribed by the Reserve Bank. Will the hon. Minister be able to tell us concretely what exactly are the obstacles and when they are expected to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): If you look at the history of agricultural credit...

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know about the policy and the attitude of the Reserve Bank towards this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is what I am trying to explain. If you look at the history of the policy of rural and agricultural credit in this country, it is the Reserve Bank which has been the sponsor, the father, the guide and the philosopher of all rural development programmes...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Father and grandfather;

MR. SPEAKER: Not stepfather:

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In fact, all its schemes have been oriented towards rural development. The Reserve Bank naturally considers in relation to the existing commercial banks the needs of the district and then says whether a gramin bank should be opened or not. Gramin bank is a district bank dealing specifically with the smaller sections of agriculturists, the marginal farmer, the small farmer, and so on. They give loan only upto Rs. 5,000. They take into account the circumstances in the

district and then decide whether it should have one bank or two districts should have one bank. We have decided that there will be, in all, more than 176 gramin banks throughout India, and in this Plan period, we will have 100 banks. Therefore, I would like to seek the patience of the House. Before the end of the Plan, we will see that all districts will more or less have a gramin bank.

MR. SPEAKER: Patience has a limit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you go to the next question, I had put a pointed question whether there are any procedural difficulties and obstacles in the path and if there are, then what are the steps that you are likely to take to see that these obstacles are removed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are no obstacles at all in this matter. In fact, every facility is being provided by the Reserve Bank for rural credit.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जाते हैं, मेरे जिले में बहुत से ग्रामीण बैंक खोले गये हैं, 15 खुले हैं जब कि विदिशा में एक भी नहीं दे रहे हैं, मेरे जिले में 15 हैं मगर देखा यह जाता है, कि यह जो बैंक खोले गये हैं यह केवल बड़े किसानों को या बड़े व्यापारियों को ही अधिक फाइनांस करते हैं। अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा केवल माजिनल फार्मर्स या छोटे किसानों को देना चाहते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है। क्या इसकी जांच करायेंगे? और यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा कोटा फिक्स करेंगे कि जो कमजोर किसान हैं, माजिनल फार्मर्स हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक फायदा हो?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The main purpose of establishing these Banks is to help this section. In any event, if the hon. Member has any complaint against the functioning of any individual Bank, he may write and we will look into it.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : छोटे किसान चक्कर लगाते हैं बैकों के, कुएं खदवाने के लिए, बीज के लिए, खाद के लिए, यह ग्राम बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैंक बड़ा है न इसलिए।

जबलपुर क लिए हवाई अड्डा

* 666. श्री मुन्दर शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्थान का चयन, सर्वेक्षण आदि जैसी कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). An aerodrome already exists at Jabalpur. However, keeping in mind the suggestion of the Ministry of Defence to shift the aerodrome owing to its proximity to the ordnance depot, an alternative site has been identified; but the question of its development will be taken up in due course, subject to availability of resources.

श्री मुन्दर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बताया है कि जबलपुर में हवाई अड्डा है। लेकिन जो है वह रक्षा मंत्रालय का है और नागरिकों को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनकी स्वीकृति लेनी पड़ती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि नागरिकों के लिए अलग से भी हवाई अड्डा कभी जबलपुर में बनाने की आपकी योजना है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यह जो हवाई अड्डा है जबलपुर में वह आइडल डिपो के पास है और उनकी सलाह के मुताबिक हम वहां पर हवाई जहाज को उतारते हैं और इन बातों का भी ख्याल रखते हैं कि जहां हवाई जहाज उतारे जायें वहां पर सेफ्टी का पूरा इंजतजाम हो। लेकिन उसके साथ ही अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने यह बात कही है कि यह जो हवाई अड्डा है वहां से हटाया जाय। इसलिए तीन जगहों का निरीक्षण किया गया है और उसमें से एक जगह को हम लोगों ने सेलेक्ट किया है। लेकिन चूंकि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसका प्रावधान नहीं है पैसे की कमी है, इसलिए अगली योजना में इस काम को हम लोग लेंगे।

श्री मुन्दर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जैसा कहा कि हम जबलपुर में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करेंगे जैसे ही बजट में प्रावधान होगा। मध्य प्रदेश हवाई मार्ग में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, और मंत्री जी ने अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले ग्वालियर, इंदौर, भोपाल, जबलपुर और रायपुर के लिए बोइंग विमान चलाने की बात कही है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कब तक हो जायेगा और जो रनवे कम पड़ता है उसका निर्माण कब पूरा हो जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोइंग के वगैर सवारी नहीं करेंगे आप ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है वह इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं उनको यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो समर गेड्यूल बन रहा है इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का उसमें बोइंग जहाज को भोपाल ले जाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : रायपुर नहीं ?

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Is there any plan before the Government like a Master Plan to establish new aerodromes and if there are any such proposals, will any one of them be in Karnataka?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय वीरभद्र जी आप शिमला ले जाना चाहते हैं या और आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं ?

Advances given by Nationalised Banks to weaker sections in backward areas of Gujarat

*667. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Nationalised Banks to make available advances to weaker sections of people for their economic rehabilitation in the backward areas of Gujarat;

(b) if so, total amount of advances given by the Nationalised Banks during the last one year; and

(c) interest charged for such advances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

On the basis of recommendations of Working Group on "Modalities of the Implementation of the Priority Sector lending and the 20 Point Programme by banks" appointed by Reserve Bank of India, banks have been advised to even out regional imbalances in deployment of credit and explore possibilities of additional credit deployment in backward areas. Banks have also been

advised to make a review of credit deployment in areas where it is low and take corrective steps.

Though the role of banks regarding locational decisions of industries is only supplemental, they attach high priority to projects located in industrially backward areas. Such projects qualify for certain concessions in the form of low rates of interest, longer repayment schedules, low promoters' contribution etc.

As regards weaker sections, the above referred Working Group has identified such sections within agriculture and small scale industries. Thus, weaker sections in agriculture and allied activities will comprise (i) small and marginal farmers with land holdings of 5 acres and less and landless labourers; and (ii) persons engaged in allied activities whose borrowal limits for such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000. In the small scale industry, units with credit limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000 are to be treated as weaker sections. In order to ensure that these weaker sections in the priority sectors are given appropriate attention by banks in the matter of allocation of credit, it has been decided that direct advances to weaker sections in agriculture should reach a level of at least 50 per cent of the total direct lending to agriculture including allied activities by 1983. Similarly advances to weaker sections within the small scale industries sector should constitute 12.5 per cent of the total advances to small scale industries by 1985.

In addition, banks also advance loans to weaker sections for house construction, education and for consumption purposes. Housing loans for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- to economically weaker sections and low income groups are granted at concessional interest. Advances to indigent students for higher educa-

tion, in particular to those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are granted at comparatively lower rate of interest. Banks also advance consumption credit to weaker sections of society for medical expenses, educational needs, marriages, funerals/births and other religious ceremonies not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 500/- per borrower.

A Scheme exclusively meant for weaker sections is the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. Advances under the Scheme are available to individuals satisfying certain land holding and income criteria.

These instructions have been issued to all the banks and weaker sections in Gujarat also benefit by them.

Targets for weaker sections within the priority sector have been fixed only recently and information regarding the amount advanced to them would start flowing only after some time. However, figures are available for advances under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. The amount advanced in Gujarat State under the Scheme amounted to Rs. 17.19 crores (outstandings) covering about 1.63 lakhs borrowal accounts as at the end of December, 1979.

All advances under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme carry a rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum. For borrowers belonging to weaker sections who are not covered under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, the current rates of interest are as follows:

	Rate of interest
I. Agriculture:	
1. Loans to small farmers upto Rs. 5,000/-	12.50%
2. Loans above Rs. 5,000/-	
(a) Over Rs. 5,000 and up to Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 15.00%

	Rate of interest
(b) Above Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 17.50%
II. Agriculture (Term Loans):	
(i) Minor irrigation & land development	10.25%
(ii) Other purposes:	
(a) Small farmers.	10.25%
(b) Other farmers	12.50%
III. Small Scale Industry:	
<i>Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/-</i>	
(a) Backward areas.	10.25%
(b) Other areas.	12.50%
IV. Small Scale Industry (Term loans):	
(a) Backward areas	12.50%
(b) Other areas.	13.50%

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: I would like to ask the question in two parts. As these loans are for the uplift of the weaker sections in the rural areas, I beg to know from the hon. Minister whether a lesser rate of interest is being charged on these advances than on the advances given to agriculture and industries. If so, what is the rate?

Second part is: whether backwardness or economic weakness is taken into account or any other point is taken into consideration when these advances are made.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: There is a provision for the weaker sections which is the first category and there a differential rate of interest of 4 per cent is charged. With regard to other categories to be advanced loans there are different rates and the hon. Members will be pleased to see that in the case of composite loans upto Rs. 25,000, whereas in other areas interest is charged at

12.50 per cent the backward areas have the benefit of being charged at 10.25 per cent only.

With regard to term loans for small scale industries, other areas are charged at 13.50 per cent while the backward areas will get it at 12.50 per cent.

Similarly, other guidelines about payment or advances to weaker sections are also issued.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: To make these advances more easily available, has the Government given any directive to the Nationalised Banks to open branches in the rural areas to save these people from money-lenders who otherwise would take full advantage of the situation and exploit the poor?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: That is the reason why, in addition to the commercial banks, rural banks are also established. Further, for the protection of the agricultural section and those who are running the small-scale industries, the percentage has been fixed and accordingly, care is taken to see that they are so paid.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया, उस प्रकार के इंस्ट्रक्शन्स भी इश्यु हुए हैं, परन्तु निरन्तर यह देखा जा रहा है कि जो रूरल बैंक्स स्थापित किये गये हैं, वह अपनी इच्छानुसार और जिनसे कुछ प्रीमियम मिल जाता है, उनको ही पैसा एडवांस करती हैं, साधारण और गरीब जिनको पैसा मिलना चाहिए, जिनके लिए यह योजना रखी गई है, उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है या नहीं? अगर नहीं है, तो क्या वह यह जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The hon. Finance Minister has stated more than once in this House that with regard to functioning of any Bank, if any such complaints are found, they may be forwarded and they will be looked into.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने आपको भी लिख कर दिया था कि पंजाब से बड़ी शिकायत आई है कि वहां गरीबों को पैसा नहीं देते, बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों को देते हैं। इसके अलावा किसी को नहीं मिलता है। मैंने लिख कर भी दिया था, उसका जवाब नहीं आया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसके बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं?

श्री मगनभाई बरोट : यह ग्रामीण बैंकों का सवाल है, इसमें तो लोन देने की लिमिट ही छोटी है, इसलिए बड़े मालदारों का सवाल ही नहीं आता। लेकिन नहीं मिल रहा है तो वह भी बताया जाये और बैंकों के कारोबार में भी कोई गलती हो वो हमें बताया जाये।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : पंजाब में अभी तक वीकर सैक्शनज को कितना पैसा दिया गया है, यह ही मंत्री महोदय बता दें।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, the question relates to Gujarat.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाब का दूसरा पक्का सवाल करें।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सरकार की ओर से बार-बार कहा जाता है कि कम-जोर काश्तकारों और सीमांत काश्तकारों (मार्जिनल फार्मर्स) को 4 परसेंट पर लोन दिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि 1979-80 में जो लोन दिया गया है, उसका कितना परसेंट कमजोर काश्तकारों को दिया गया है।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: This differential rate of interest is not for a particular community or a particular class associated with a particular work but to one which falls within the category, namely, in the rural areas where the family income does not exceed Rs. 2,000 per year and, in the urban areas where the family income does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per year irrespective of the caste or creed, those people are entitled to it. The target that was fixed was 1 per cent and we have reached .94 per cent.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जो वर्तमान मनेजिंग बोर्ड हैं उनमें किसानों और कम आय वालों का प्रतिनिधित्व नगण्य है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या उसके बिना न्याय मिलना सम्भव है ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: This is a backward area.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): All the Boards were constituted by your Government and I have not changed them.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you change them now or not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Since this happens to be the Speaker's question, when the term expires, I will change.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: It is our experience that advancing of loans in Gujarat has come to a standstill. Whenever complaints were made to the Banking Department, nobody pays heed to them. I am surprised that this fact had been brought to the notice of the Government of India also without a positive response.

Therefore, I would like to know whether, for the advancement of loans to the weaker sections by the nationalised banks, the Government propose to establish any monitoring

agency in the districts or not. If not, then what steps are being taken so that the banks can be more activated in advancing of the loans in Gujarat and in the entire country also—not only in Gujarat but also in the entire country?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I would respectfully submit that this question is with regard to backward area. The question is not with regard to the advances to the weaker sections in general. But, in any event, as I stated, we have reached the target of .94 per cent. This .94 per cent includes the State of Gujarat to which loans are given. If the details are asked, we shall provide.

मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे और इस्पात पर आधारित लघु उद्योग

* 668. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे और इस्पात पर कितने लघु उद्योग आधारित हैं और वर्ष 1980-81 में उनकी लोहे और इस्पात की मांग क्या थी ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनके लिए कितनी मात्रा में इस्पात और लोहा आवंटित किया ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनकी मांग के अनुसार उन्हें लोहा और इस्पात दिया और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें ये वस्तुएं देने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1980-81 में प्रत्येक राज्य में इस्पात और लोहे की मांग और सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या रही ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Small Scale Industries based on Iron and Steel in Madhya Pradesh

(a) to (c): Supplies to small scale industries which are in a compact group, are made through the stockyards, and an attempt is made to achieve a uniform level of satisfaction based on the entitlements of individual units, along with those of similar units in the organised sector. As far as supplies to other units are concerned, these are routed through the Small Scale Industries Corporations for whom despatch programmes are drawn up taking into account their offtake in years when steel was freely available. Further, to meet shortfalls in domestic supplies, a fairly liberal Import Policy is being followed and it is expected that the requirements of steel for engineering industry, including those in the small sector, would be adequately met through domestic supplies and imports.

Government have no information about the number of small scale industries based on iron and steel in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Demand of iron and steel is not worked out State-wise nor is there any State-wise allocation.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत सीधा है, मगर सीधे प्रश्न का जवाब भी ठीक नहीं दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है : "सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे और इस्पात पर आधारित लघु उद्योगों की संख्या के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।" जब सरकार को इतना समय मिला है, तो उसको यह जानकारी एकत्र करने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

(घ) के उत्तर में बताया गया है : "लोहे और इस्पात की मांग के बारे में राज्य-

वार विवरण तैयार नहीं किये जाते हैं और न ही राज्यवार आबंटन किए जाते हैं। जो लघु उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं; अगर उन्हें लोहे और इस्पात की सप्लाई राज्य के माध्यम से नहीं होगी और जो कार्पोरेशन बनाया गया है, उसके माध्यम से नहीं होगी तो फिर लघु उद्योगों को लोहा और इस्पात सप्लाई करने का काम किसके जिम्मे है ? एक लघु उद्योग जितना उत्पादन करता है क्या सरकार उस अनुपात में उसे लोहा और इस्पात सप्लाई करती है ?"

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, in regard to the last part of the hon. Member's question, if he had read the answers given parts (a) to (c) of the question, he would have appreciated that we are distributing steel materials through various agencies—one such agency is the State's Small-Scale Industries Corporation. But compact industries, which cover a large number of industries—such as re-rollers, wire drawing units, forging units, tube-manufacturers, etc. get steel directly from the stockyards. Apart from that when an individual unit who is otherwise entitled to have from the Small Scale Corporation of the State concerned if they do not get it and receive a certificate from the Small Scale Industries Corporation; that they are otherwise eligible to have raw-material but have not done so because of non-availability of raw material and on the basis of essentiality certificate they are entitled to have directly from the stockyard.

In regard to the question as to why figures are not there the hon. Member knows these are under the control of the Industries Ministry and not under the Ministry of Steel and Mines. If he is interested to know what was the quantum allocated to the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Madhya Pradesh that figure I can give but that would not reflect the

position because those who have obtained raw-material from the stock-yards will not come within that. Allocation for Madhya Pradesh for the year 1979-80 was 5.75 lakh tonnes.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : एलोकेशन इतना था पर सप्लाई कितना किया गया यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Receipt will be 4.5 lakh tonnes. When we make the allocation the formula is past off-take plus capacity divided by two. Full entitlement is not met if total production does not take place.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितना उन्होंने ईयरमाकं किया था उसके अनुपात में कुछ दिया नहीं । बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को तो इस्पात और लोहे की आपूर्ति करने में हमारी सरकार सक्षम है लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि छोटे उद्योग जितना एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उस आधार पर भी क्या उस एक्सपोर्ट की आपूर्ति करने लायक रा-मैटीरियल उन को सरकार देगी या क्या कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाएगी कि जिस के द्वारा जितना वह एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उस की आपूर्ति की जा सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE The hon. Member is well aware that already we have taken care of the exporting units and their full requirements are met. Last year, their requirement was 3.5 lakh tonnes and 100 per cent availability was made to them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, it is being stated in Government pronouncements that the basis of allocation of steel is past off-take and past production. While this may be quite rational it is likely that some of the units which have got an allocation on this basis suffer from production constraints like power shortage etc. and consequently they have to sell their allocation in the black-market.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this anomaly in the allocation system and

whether the concept of ability to consume will be considered by him as one of the criteria for allocation.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there may be economic rationality in the suggestion of the hon. Member but the hon. Member would appreciate the difficulties in implementation. It is true that if we can give to those units which can utilise it fully it will help us but at the same time there may arise questions of discrimination and also from the administrative point of view it would be really difficult to implement it. Therefore, the answer lies in having more availability. The hon. Member would appreciate that we are trying to increase production. Some important has taken place and, I hope, this year may not face the crisis faced last year.

Sir, I would like to clarify one more point. The figure which I gave earlier was the all-India figure. In respect of Madhya Pradesh the figure of allocation would be 21,300 tonnes and actual despatches 11,365 tonnes.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताएंगे कि जो जानकारी उन्होंने अभी दी कि टोटल एलोकेशन मध्य प्रदेश को 21,300 टन का प्राप्त हुआ और इस के पहले जानकारी दी कि इसमें से मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक निगम को 550 मेट्रिक टन दिया तो बाकी अलाटमेंट किस किस हैड में उन्होंने हमारे राज्य को दिया है, यह जानकारी मैं चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This figure is up to January. I have not got the present three month's figure. But I have already given you the figure of total allocation for 12 months. That I have already given.

कम व्यव खाली इस्पात छड़ों का न बनाया जाना

*** 669 श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रमुख इस्पात उत्पादक कम व्यास वाली इस्पात छड़ों का उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं और विद्युत् मण्डलों को ऊंची कीमतों पर उनकी सप्लाई के लिए मुख्यतः "री-रोलरों" पर निर्भर रहना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील अथॉरिटी का विचार बिलेट्स का आयात करने तथा उन्हें विद्युत् मण्डलों को "री-रोलिंग" हेतु सप्लाई करने का है ताकि वे उचित कीमत पर छड़ें प्राप्त कर सकें ?

(ग) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील अथॉरिटी लिमिटेड तथा अन्य प्रमुख इस्पात उत्पादकों द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये "बिलेट्स" से "री-रोलरों" द्वारा बनाए गये इस्पात उत्पादों की कीमतों पर नियंत्रण लागू करने और उक्त उत्पादों की कुछ मात्रा को विद्युत् बोर्डों जैसे प्राथमिक प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए आरक्षित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों, विद्युत् संयंत्रों को सप्लाई करने हेतु रेलों के विशेष टैपर्ड सैक्शनों तथा आर० एस० ज्याएंट्स का निर्माण करने की स्थिति में है ताकि इस्पात का किकायतों उपयोग सुनिश्चित हो सके ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Non-Production of Steel, Rounds of Small Diameter

(a) It is true that the production of steel rounds of small diameters from the integrated steel plants forms a very small proportion of the total production of such rounds, the balance coming mainly from re-rollers.

(b) Billets are already allowed for import in the Import Policy for 1980-81 and it was open to the actual users, including State Electricity Boards to avail themselves of this provision.

(c) There is at present no control over the prices of such steel products produced by the integrated steel plants as well as the re-rollers. There is also no control over the price of the billets supplied by Steel Authority of India Limited. Government do not consider it necessary to reserve ("received" appears to be a typographical error) a part of the production, as suggested.

(d) SAIL plants are not designed to produce special tapered sections. So far as rolled steel joints ("joints" appears to be a typographical error) are concerned, these are distributed among the various consuming sectors including Electricity Boards; who form one of the priority sectors for the supply of steel.

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि— "कम व्यास की इस्पात की गोल-छड़ों के उत्पादन का अनुपात इस प्रकार की छड़ों के कुल उत्पादन की तुलना में बहुत कम है . . ."। इस कमी के कारण बाजार में यह ऊंचे दाम पर ब्लैक में मिलती हैं अतः इस कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं —यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: These are demands coming mostly from re-rollers and the main integrated steel producers. As I have mentioned to you earlier, we are not in a position to provide the feed materials to these re-rolling mills. It is not possible to improve the supply position, because, that too depends upon the total availability of materials.

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : जब सका उत्पादन बढ़ाने की इतनी आवश्यकता है, यह बाजार में ब्लैक में मिलती है तो इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ जब एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों को आपने आयात

करने को अनुमति दी है तो अबतक भारत में कुल कितने एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बॉर्डों ने इसका लाभ उठाया है और कितनी तादाद में माल निर्यात है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Regarding the quantum of import, this figure is not available with me just now. As I said, it is not a question of adding to the capacity. It is a question of utilisation of the capacity. The hon. Member is aware of the position. We have the capacity to produce 7 million tonnes of saleable steel. But, during the last year, we could produce only 4.74 million tonnes. That was because of the non-availability of power and also certain other essential inputs which were needed. When the power position started improving, from the monthly average 319,000 tonnes of production upto September, the production later had gone up to 450 to 500 thousand tonnes. It all depends, to what extent we can utilise the capacity which has already been created.

Loss on Account of currency dealings in Hong Kong Branch of India Overseas Bank

*671. **SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:**†
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any big loss on account of currency dealings in Hong Kong Branch of India Overseas Bank resulting in a big loss to our country;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss and the details thereof; and

(c) what is the action taken against the culprits to prevent future speculation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c): Indian Overseas Bank has reported of it having suffered certain

losses on some foreign exchange operations undertaken at its Hong Kong Branch during the year 1980. The quantum of losses suffered, the responsibility of the officials involved and the adequacy of the controlling system are being investigated by the bank and the Reserve Bank of India.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने गोल्ड-मॉल तरीके से इन घोटाले का उत्तर दिया है जो मेरा समझ में नहीं आया। इतने मुन्ने हुए और इतने सनझदार मंत्री होते हुए उन्होंने ऐसा उत्तर दिया है। मैंने अपने प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में पूछा था कि कितनी हानि हुई है उसकी निश्चित राशि बताई जाए। मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को बलेन्स-शीट तैयार हो गई थी और जब बलेन्स-शीट तैयार हो कर मार्केट में आ जाती है तब राशि में क्या कठिनाई है? क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मार्च 1981 में "एकॉनामिक टाइम्स" में एक खबर छपी थी कि दो करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला है? अगर मंत्री जी को पता नहीं चला तो समाचार-पत्र को कैसे पता चल गया? फिर जब पत्र में कोई खबर छपती है तो आपने उसकी जांच भी कराई होगी और अगर जांच नहीं कराई है तो आप इतना संयें क्यों रहते हैं? आप जागते रहिए। अगर देश के लिए आपको कुछ करना है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, there is a difference between a public statement and a statement by a Minister. We have got to be very correct in the information which we give and unless we are able to give correct information, we cannot hazard guesses. That is why you will find a certain hesitancy in our giving the answers because we are not yet fully sure of the facts and figures. Since the hon. Member has asked, I will now give it to the House. There are

two or three assessments. It is not yet a loss. It has not even been assessed. One puts it at about Rs. 1 crore and after disposing of some of these foreign exchange the loss may be cut down according to one estimate to Rs. 13 lakhs and another estimate comes to about Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs. Therefore, the whole matter is under examination. That is what my very enlightened, very able assistant, my Deputy Minister, has said. I thank you for giving this compliment. You said he is a very able Minister. Now, Sir, the assessment is being made by a team of the Reserve Bank along with the team of officers from the Overseas Bank and as soon as they finalise, full figures will be available. At the moment it is being assessed at various levels.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अक्टूबर 1980 को इस बैंक के जनरल मैनेजर सिंगापुर गये थे और डिप्टी जनरल-मैनेजर को बुला कर आदेश दिया था कि विदेशी मुद्रा के भाव गिर रहे हैं इसलिए फॉरन इसकी निकासी कर दो लेकिन उन्होंने उनकी बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया। यह आदेश रिकार्ड में है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है या नहीं? 31 दिसम्बर को जब कि बैलेंसशीट आ जाती है तो उससे यह पता लग जाता है कि कितनी राशि का घाटा हुआ है उसका उसमें लेखा-जोखा होना आवश्यक है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह कह दिया कि हम सही आंकड़े मांग रहे हैं जबकि सही आंकड़े बैलेंसशीट में आते हैं" वो बैलेंसशीट किस बात की है जो उसमें आंकड़े शांति की तरह निकल कर नहीं आते हैं?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My hon. friend does not understand that as soon as the financial year is over, a balance sheet does not jump up. We have to take an audited

statement and it takes nearly six months before we prepare what is known as a trial balance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about computerisation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Even with computerisation, without an audit I cannot place it. It is to be audited and audit takes time. Computer cannot audit and I won't trust computer audit also. Now, so far as the next question is concerned, whether the General Manager did advise the Deputy General Manager, Yes, it is a fact that he advised him. They asked him to cut down the losses by disposing of the foreign exchange at whatever price was available and thereby minimise the losses.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Would the hon. Minister say that there was no speculative element in these transactions? The House is entitled to know what exactly were for the previous week the ruling prices of the currency in question because it has been alleged that the ruling prices were going down in the market when this huge transaction took place. Would the hon. Minister say categorically that the Officer in question did not indulge in speculation?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, our suspicion at this stage is that the particular officer did engage himself in unauthorised speculation and we are taking action against him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of Indian Overseas bank branches which are functioning in other countries. May I know whether these branches are involved in fraudulent transactions, speculative business and are also involved in malpractices? Many big business houses are involved in speculative business in connivance

with the officers of the overseas banks. May I know how many branches are there in the overseas, to what extent the speculative business is involved and which are the business houses involved?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are no business houses involved in this case. The officer concerned over sold foreign exchange at a time when the market was going up and he did not buy or disgorge the foreign exchange to minimise his losses when he was asked to do so. Now, we are investigating the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question 672—Shri Pius Turkey...

Next Question 673—Shri Chiranjilal Sharma...

Next Question 674—Shri K. Obul Reddy...

Next Question 676—Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy...

It is a record absence.

Next Question 677.

स्टेनलैस स्टील का आयात

* 677. श्री रीत लाल प्रताप वर्मा :
क्या धाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तन निर्यात करने वालों को उनके द्वारा निर्यातित मात्रा से 10 प्रतिशत अधिक स्टेनलैस स्टील और चादरों और प्लेटों का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या ये निर्यातकर्ता 1000 किलोग्राम घटिया किस्म के स्टील की वस्तुओं

और बर्तनों के निर्यात के बदले में ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस के अधीन 1100 किलोग्राम खालिस स्टेनलैस स्टील चादरों और प्लेटों का आयात करके लाखों रुपये का अनुचित लाभ कमा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशी कम्पनियों के एजेंटों द्वारा धनराशि विदेश भेजे जाने और कम मूल्य के, बीजक बनाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप आय कर और आयात शुल्क के रूप में करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान उठा रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन निर्यातकर्ताओं की गतिविधियां रोकने के विचार से, जो घटिया किस्म के बर्तनों का निर्यात करते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये के करों से बचते हैं ; स्टेनलैस स्टील का समूचा आयात तथा निर्यात खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Import replenishment against exports of stainless steel utensils is allowed in value terms at 50 per cent of the fob value of exports. However, for permitting duty-free import against REP licences, and Advance licences, there is a quantitative limit also within the overall value of 50 per cent. In such cases, 1.125 kgs. of stainless steel sheets/strips are allowed against every Kg. of stainless steel utensil exported.

(b) and (c) Government have no such information.

(d) Import of stainless steel is already canalised through public sector agency. Direct import is, however, allowed against import replenishment entitlements, and there is no proposal to canalise such imports or exports.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मुझे यह पता चला है कि ये जितने स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तन बनाने वाले हैं जो बना कर बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान और अरब कन्टीज को भेजते हैं, इसमें ग्रण्डर-इन्वाइसिंग कर के 50 प्रतिशत दिखलाते हैं; इस तरह से सरकार को कस्टम ड्यूटी और एक्साइज ड्यूटी में बहुत भारी घाटा होता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के सम्बन्ध में जांच करवायेंगे ताकि इस तरह से जो टैक्स का इवोजन होता है, उस का लाभ राष्ट्र को हो सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am always prepared to enquire but there must be some specific complaints. If the hon. Member has some, we will definitely look into it.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट पार्टियों को इम्पोर्ट करने का जो लाइसेंस दिया जाता है उसकी सीमा कहां तक है, उस की लिमिट कितनी है ? क्या उस लिमिट पर नियन्त्रण करने का कोई विचार है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned in the main reply that import replenishment to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of export, or 1.125 kgs. of stainless steel sheets/strips against every kilogram of utensils exported—whichever is less—is allowed. So, value-wise it has to be less than 50 per cent of the value of exports, and quantity-wise, it is 1:1.125. That is there.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी क्वॉटिटी तक उन लोगों को छूट दे रहे हैं, 1 हजार, 5 हजार या 10 हजार तक मंगा सकते हैं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There cannot be any such limit because it depends on the export—

value of the export and the net quantum of export. That is why, we have fixed up that ceiling—50 per cent of the value of export, or 1.125:1 of the quantity of exports.

Promotion Policy for Executives and Non-Executives in SAIL, New Delhi

*678. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a promotion policy for executives and non-executives in SAIL corporate office, New Delhi;

(b) if so, details of the policy to be implemented; and

(c) details of deviation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Promotion Policy for Executives and Non-Executives in SAIL

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In SAIL Corporate Office, the promotion policy laid down by the erstwhile Hindustan Steel Ltd. is presently being followed, with some modifications, wherever necessary. To meet the requirements of different Departments of the Steel Plants as well as the Corporate Office and also to provide ample growth opportunity to the personnel of Steel Plants, the promotion policy provides definite criteria regarding the eligibility period for promotion, percentage of posts to be filled through promotion, procedure for selection and composition of Departmental Promotion Committees. It further envisages that the Selection Board will assess the comparative merits of the candidates on the basis of their qualifications, previous experience, record of service, Confidential Reports and performance in interview. Promotions up to certain level of

posts are considered at the plant level, while promotions to senior managerial positions are done on the basis of the recommendations of Promotions Committees constituted at the Corporate level.

Promotion Policy in regard to non-executives is also based on well-defined criteria relating to the lines of promotions for different grades of non-executives and provides *inter-alia* for different proportions of the vacancies to be filled by promotion or by direct recruitment. For instance, at the level of Assistants, 2/3rd of the vacancies in a calendar year are being filled by direct recruitment, and the remaining by promotion from amongst messengers, daftries and equivalent category. The other posts above the level of senior assistants are being filled up by internal promotion.

(c) Government is not aware of any case of deviation from the promotion policy outlined above.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: The answer given is vague. That is the practice in all the establishments. However, may I ask the hon. Minister whether some of the employees—executives or non-executives—have got 4 or more promotions during the span of 4 or 5 years, and whether, at the same time, some of the employees still remain stagnating in the same grade for the last 4 or 5 years?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There cannot be any uniformity in a growing industry like this. After all, we have certain policies. In certain areas, there may be some stagnation for some time. And whenever such stagnation comes, we try to redress it. But it would not be possible to have a system under which there will be no stagnation at any point of time.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is now over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of onion

*662. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to export onion because the international union market is quite attractive;

(b) what measures have already been taken or are being taken by Government to export onion;

(c) whether Government have made an agreement with any foreign country for the export of onion; and

(d) if so, the total quantum agreed for onion export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Export of onions is allowed within a limited ceiling through NAFED.

(c) and (d) A provision has been made for export of vegetables including onions in the Trade Protocol with USSR for 1981. NAFED and its Associates have contracted for export of 35,000 tonnes of onions to USSR in 1981.

Bonus Shares Issued by Companies

*670. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the companies which issued bonus shares more than once during the last five years and the amount consented thereof; and

(b) whether prior sanction and/or consent was obtained from M.R.T.P Commission before consent for issue of bonus shares were given to Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Ciba-Geigy of India Limited, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, Associated Cement Company Limited, Escorts Limited, Birla Jute Manufacturing Company Limited, and Modipon Limited?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See No. LT-2286/81).

(b) Capitalisation of reserves and issue of bonus shares by companies are governed by the provisions of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 and the rules made thereunder. No prior sanction and/or consent was necessary from the M.R.T.P. Commission before consent for issue of bonus shares was given to the companies mentioned in the Question.

Licence to M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Limited for Import of Machine

*672. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Southern Bottlers (Private) Limited, 8, Mohan Singh Building, Connaught Lane, New Delhi was given a licence to import machine from Hungary to instal it at Madras;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the said machine was made in West Germany and not in Hungary;

(d) whether it is a fact that the machine is over-priced and invoice manipulation has been resorted to in this regard; and

(e) what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Import Licence No. P/CG.2062392 dated 17-4-1971 was issued to M/s. Southern Bottlers (Private) Limited, 8, Mohan Singh Building, Connaught Lane, New Delhi, for import of bottling machine valued Rs. 6,83,710 from Hungary. The machine was allowed to be imported for being installed at their Madras unit to replace the old equipment.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Creation of a Trade Promotion Fund

*673. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has asked U.K. to consider its proposal for creating a Trade Promotion Fund with a view to boost India's marketing efforts; and

(b) if so, reaction of the British Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the context of the growing imbalance in the Indo-U.K. trade to India's disadvantage, a proposal was made at the last meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held in New Delhi in January, 1981, for the creation of a Trade Promotion Fund to cover bilateral trade promotion measures. The U.K. delegation expressed difficulty in the creation of such a fund to promote Indian exports to U.K. and instead suggested the visit of a high level trade mission to U.K. to identify specific areas in which exports could be increased. On the basis of the findings of such a mission, the U.K. side offered to help through training and other steps for the development of marketing techniques to enable Indian enterprises to realise their export potential.

Mineral Survey and Exploration in Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh

*674. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government for a comprehensive mineral survey and exploration in Rayalaseema of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware that Rayalaseema area has got several mineral deposits which are not properly exploited; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are going to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the current field season (October 1980—September 1981) Geological Survey of India is engaged in systematic geological mapping in the areas falling in the Districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah and in investigations of various minerals in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Kurnool. Mineral investigations being carried out include investigation for copper ore in Gani-Kalva area, Kurnool district; for diamond in Anantapur and Kurnool district; for gold in Chigargunta and Nandimadagu area, Chittoor district; for limestone in Vempalle belt of Cuddapah district. Besides, geomorphological and quaternary studies of gem placers in selected parts of Anantapur district and regional integrated survey for basemental and phosphorite in Cuddapah basin falling in parts of the Rayalaseema are also being carried out.

Of the known mineral occurrences from Rayalaseema, major minerals produced are Asbestos, Barytes, Clays, Dolomite, Gold, Iron Ore, Limestone, Ochre, Steatite and Quartzite. Minerals which are known to occur but not produced are copper ore, corundum, diamond and lead ore.

Exploitation of minerals, in general, is done by several agencies—private sector, state government undertakings and Central Government enterprises. Exploitation by the private sector is regulated by rules framed under the M.M.R.D. Act and Industrial Licensing procedures. As for the State sector, projects are taken up on the basis of viability, availability of resources, relative priority in the Plan etc.

Demand for distribution of Levy on Advertisements among States

***676. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have urged the Centre to levy tax on advertisements in newspapers and distribute the amount so collected among States;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have urged and suggested this; and

(c) whether Union Government have considered the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Levy of tax on advertisements published in newspapers and distribution of the proceeds thereof to the States as permissible under Article 269 of the Constitution is one of the measures suggested by the Governments of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat for raising additional resources for the States.

(c) At present it is not proposed to accept this suggestion.

India's share in World Trade

***679. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in world trade continues to decline; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India's share in world trade had shown a declining trend till 1973. Since then it has been fluctuating between 0.50 to 0.56 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

Private firm holds licence to export Iron Ore

6206. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) does M/s. Sociedade de Fomento Indus Private Limited hold a valid licence to export iron ore; and

(b) when was it issued and what is the No. of licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All those private exporters who were registered exporters of iron ore with Goan administration at the time of liberation of Goa were allowed to continue iron ore exports. The Office of the Iron Ore Advisor in Goa maintains a list of such established exports. These exporters do not have a licence number as such.

Export Licence to sociedade de Fomento

6207. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) does M/s. Sociedade de Fomento Indus Private Limited hold any mining lease in their names;

(b) if so, the names of mines; and

(c) if not, how is it that M/s. Sociedade de Fomento Indus Private Limited has been granted export licence when it is a pre-condition that export licence should be issued only to firms or companies holding mining lease in their own names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):
(a) and (b) M/s. Sociedade de Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd. do not hold any mining lease in their name.

(c) As far as this Ministry is aware, there was no pre-condition prescribed

by the Portuguese Government that export licence should be issued only to firms holding mining lease in their own names. For historical reasons, all those private exporters who were registered exporters of iron ore with Goan administration at the time of liberation of Goa were allowed to continue iron ore exports. Since M/s. Sociedade de Fomento figured among those exporters, they are to be treated as established exporters.

Payment of Commission to agents in National Savings Organisation

6208. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 18th November, 1980 from an M.P. from Thana (Maharashtra) about the delay in payment of commission of agents in National Savings Organisation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of providing additional staff to the National Savings Organisation to cope with the increase in workload involved in the payment of commission to agents is under consideration. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have also been requested to undertake a study of the procedures for payment of commission to the agents by the National Savings Organisation, in order to examine the possibility of simplifying the procedures.

सहारा सेविंग एण्ड फाइनेंस
प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा जमा धनराशियों
को वापस न किया जाना

6209. श्री चन्द्रपाल शंखानी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सरकार के नोटिस
में आयी है कि सहारा सेविंग एण्ड फाइनेंस

प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नाम की एक गैर-सरकारी वित्त कम्पनी ने लाखों रुपये मूल्य के कई परिवक्व दावों का भुगतान नहीं किया है, और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कम आय वाले बहुत से लोगों ने इस कम्पनी में अपनी पूंजी निविष्ट की है और यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी की प्रत्येक शाखा ने लगभग कितनी पूंजी निवेशित की गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार निवेशकर्ता की धनराशि की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि यह कम्पनी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा में कार्य कर रही अपनी शाखाओं के माध्यम से "इनामी चिटें" जारी करने के कार्य में लगी हुई थीं। इनामी चिटों का जारी किये जाने पर इनामी चिट तथा धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) अधिनियम, 1978 द्वारा जो 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 को प्रभावी हुआ था रोक लगा दी गई है। अधिनियम के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रशासित किये जाने हैं। इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन कम्पनी अपनी मौजूदा स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में परिसमापन कार्यक्रम भेज चुकी है। 30 सितम्बर, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार कम्पनी के बिना आडिट किये गये तुलन-पत्र जो कि परिसमापन कार्यक्रम के साथ भेजा गया था के मुताबिक कम्पनी द्वारा चलाई जा रही इनामी चिटों/धन परिचालन

स्कीमों के अभिदाताओं (जनता) को कम्पनी द्वारा 31.37 लाख रुपये की राशि वापस अदा की जानी थी। ऐसी कम्पनियों को जमाओं की राशि को वापस अदा करने के लिए बाध्य करने की सांविधिक शक्तियां न तो सरकार और न ही रिजर्व बैंक के पास हैं। जमाओं का स्वीकार किया जाना जमाकर्ता तथा सम्बन्धित कम्पनी के बीच एक संविदा जैसा होता है तथा संविदा भंग होने के मामले में न्यायालय से उसका उच्चार कराना होता है।

Income-tax Raids on Residences of Directors of S.P.I.C. ..

6210. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Income Tax and Enforcement Directorate have conducted raids at the residential premises of Directors of Southern Petro Chemical Industrial Corporation Limited (SPIC) and other firms at Madras and Bombay during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to disqualify the directors holding office in these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Income-tax Department conducted searches on 20th January, 1981 of the residential premises of some of the Directors of Southern Petro Chemical Industries Corporation Limited (SPIC) and other concerns at Madras and Bombay. The Directorate of Enforcement have not searched the residential premises of any of the Directors of the Company during 1980-81.

(b) Investigation by the Income-tax Department is in progress and action will be taken as provided for in the Law. Section 283(1)(e) of the Companies Act provides that the office of Director shall become vacant if he is convicted by Court of an offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced

in respect thereof to imprisonment for not less than six months.

Cement Plant in Indonesia

6211. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cement plant is going to be set up in Indonesia by the Project and Equipment Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the production capacity of that cement plant per day;

(c) the total financial outlay involved in it;

(d) whether Indians will be provided employment opportunities in that plant; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production capacity of the Cement Plant will be 2000 tonnes per day.

(c) It is understood that the estimated total outlay on the Project by the Indonesian Authorities will be of the order of US\$ 131 Million.

(d) and (e) It is not possible to assess this at the moment. This will depend on the decision taken by the owners of the plant.

Assistance from World Bank for Silk Production

6212. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance agreed to be paid by World Bank for silk production in the country;

(b) how the allotment is made to different silk producing States in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the silk production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Government of Karnataka is implementing a Sericulture project of the order of \$54 million with World Bank aid. This amount is paid to the State Government by the Central Government under an agreed formula of allocation of plan resources from Central Government to State Governments when World Bank aided projects are implemented.

(c) A statement on the steps taken to increase silk production in the country is enclosed.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to develop the silk industry in the country:—

(1) Strengthening and expanding the existing research and development programmes pertaining to evolution of better food plants, of better races of silkworms and better rearing methods.

(2) Strengthening of extension net work to carry the fruits of research laboratories to the sericulturists.

(3) Increasing the acreage under mulberry cultivation and planting the existing and new farms with improved varieties of mulberry.

(4) Setting up of grainages to increase the production of quality seeds.

(5) Imparting training in higher Research/Technology to Department candidates and to farmers in improved methods of silkworm rearing.

(6) Setting up of economic plantations for increasing food plants for tasar rearing.

(7) Setting up of a number of centres for multiplication of better quality of tasar, muga and eri silkworm seeds.

(8) Strengthening the existing marketing arrangements of raw silk in order to ensure an economic price to the rearers and a steady price to the consumers.

(9) Implementation of Inter-State Tasar Project.

Opening of Regional rural Banks in Karnataka

6213. SRI JAUNARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to open more regional rural banks in the country during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of these banks to be opened in Karnataka during that period; and

(c) the names of the places where these will be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) It has been decided to open 105 more regional rural banks in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan bringing the number of such banks to 170 covering 270 districts at the end of March, 1985.

(b) and (c) Identification of locations for the establishment of new Regional Rural Banks in various States including Karnataka is a continuous process and such locations are decided upon by the Government on the recommendations of the Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks in the Reserve Bank of India. This Committee has so far recommended 3 districts namely; Tumkur and Bangalore (Rural); and Chitradurga for setting up 2 new Regional Rural Banks in Karnataka.

Development of Tourist spots of Chachal, Bahuti and Keoti falls in Rewa District (M.P.)

6214. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to develop and beautify tourist spots of Chachal, Bahuti and Keoti Falls in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose considering such a plan taking in view the scenic beauty of these spots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in the Central Sector since the places referred to are primarily of interest to local tourists. The tourism development of such places thus falls within the purview of the State Government.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

6215. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh where branches of nationalised banks have been opened during the current financial year, district-wise by each one of the banks;

(b) the names of such places where the branches have been sanctioned but not opened; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) During the period from 1st January, 1980 to 30th November, 1980, the commercial banks opened 25 branches in Himachal Pradesh. The details of these branches are given in Statement I.

(b) and (c) As at the end of November, 1980 commercial banks were holding 58 licences/allotments for opening additional branches in various districts of Himachal Pradesh. The details of centres and the allottee banks are set out in Statement II. The branches are expected to be opened before the end of December, 1981.

Statement—I

The names of places in Himachal Pradesh where Commercial Banks have opened Branches during the Calendar Year 1980 (up to November)

District	Name of the place	Opened by
1	2	3
Bilaspur	1. Barmana (Gagal Cement Project Area)	State Bank of Patiala
	2. Kuthera	United Commercial Bank
Chamba	3. Banikhet	State Bank of India
	4. Chowari	State Bank of India
	5. Gehra	United Commercial Bank
Hamirpur	6. Hamirpur	United Commercial Bank
	7. Rangas	United Commercial Bank
Kangra	8. Alampur	Himachal Gramin Bank
	9. Ranital	Himachal Gramin Bank
	10. Choubin	Himachal Gramin Bank
Kulu	11. Shamshi	Himachal Gramin Bank
	12. Gadsa	Himachal Gramin Bank
	13. Kulu	United Commercial Bank
	14. Haripur	Himachal Gramin Bank
Kinnaur	15. Kalpa	Punjab National Bank
	16. Sangla	United Commercial Bank
Simla	17. Baghi	United Commercial Bank
	18. Nerwa	United Commercial Bank
Solan	19. Jubbar	Oriental Bank of Commerce
	20. Ramshehr	United Commercial Bank
	21. Solan	State Bank of India
	22. Darlaghat	United Commercial Bank
Una	23. Nehrian	United Commercial Bank
	24. Lathyani	United Commercial Bank
Sirmur	25. Narag	United Commercial Bank

Statement—II

Statement showing allotments/licences pending with commercial banks as on 30th November, 1980 for branch opening in Himachal Pradesh

District	Name of Centre	Name of Bank holding allotment/ licence
1	2	3
Bilaspur	1. Warghat	United Commercial Bank
	2. Namhol	State Bank of India
	3. Hatwar	Punjab National Bank
	4. Beri	United Commercial Bank
	5. Olinda Colony	State Bank of Patiala
Chamba	6. Killar	State Bank of India
Kangra	7. Lunj	Himachal Gramin Bank
	8. Daulatpur	Himachal Gramin Bank
	9. Thakurdwara	Himachal Gramin Bank
	10. Chadi	Himachal Gramin Bank
	11. Beerh	Himachal Gramin Bank
	12. Dharamsala	United Commercial Bank
	13. Mala	United Commercial Bank
	14. Vranda	Himachal Gramin Bank
	15. Harckakian	Himachal Gramin Bank
	16. Bathutipri	Himachal Gramin Bank
	17. Bhadwar	Himachal Gramin Bank
Kinnaur	18. Sungra	State Bank of India
Kulu	19. Dobhi	Himachal Gramin Bank
	20. Bhutti	Himachal Gramin Bank
	21. Mahani	Himachal Gramin Bank
	22. Bhang	Himachal Gramin Bank
Mandi	23. Sundernagar	Himachal Gramin Bank
	24. Karsog	Himachal Gramin Bank
	25. Mahadev	Himachal Gramin Bank
	26. Mandi	Himachal Gramin Bank
	27. Ahju	Himachal Gramin Bank
	28. Randhara	Himachal Gramin Bank
	29. Lada	Himachal Gramin Bank

1	2	3
Mandi (Continued)	30. Bhamla	Himachal Gramin Bank
	31. Gada Gusain	Himachal Gramin Bank
	32. Tihra	Himachal Gramin Bank
	33. Dharampur	Himachal Gramin Bank
	34. Thunag	Himachal Gramin Bank
	35. Baijnath	Himachal Gramin Bank
Simla	36. Simla-Ram Bazar	United Commercial Bank
	37. Mandhol	State Bank of India
	38. Khadralla	Central Bank of India
	39. Sainj	Central Bank of India
	40. Simla-Boileavganj Chakkar Area	State Bank of India
	41. Jarol	United Commercial Bank
	42. Junga	United Commercial Bank
Solan	43. Parwanoo	State Bank of India
	44. Ja uaji	State Bank of India
	45. Patta Mehlog	State Bank of India
	46. Syri	United Commercial Bank
	47. Dhalog (Mamlig Bazar)	Central Bank of India
	48. Balora	Punjab National Bank
Sirmur	49. Neura	State Bank of India
	50. Kaulawala Bhooj	Central Bank of India
	51. Dhaulakuan Rampur	State Bank of India
	52. Ogli	United Commercial Bank
Hamirpur	53. Awahadevi	State Bank of India
	54. Ladrari	Central Bank of India
Una	55. Haroli	Central Bank of India
	56. Sihari Takoli	United Commercial Bank
	57. Chowki Manyar	Central Bank of India
Lahaul Spiti	58. Jalamar	United Commercial Bank

Loan by Bank of India in Varanasi District of U.P.,

6216. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan assistance provided by Bank of India in Varanasi district of U.P. for the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the percentage of the landless farmer, marginal farmer and small farmer in the loan assistance year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Loan assistance provided during the last three years by Bank of India having one rural branch in Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1978 1979 1980

Total Advances	345	480	520
of which Agriculture Advances	1.2	2.6	2.3

Percentage share of weaker sections in Agriculture advances of landless farmers, marginal farmers & small farmers	52	55	61
---	----	----	----

Payment of final instalment of CDS in Geological Survey of India

6217. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final instalment of CDS (old) due in July, 1980 has been paid in Geological Survey of India;

(b) is it a fact that this has not been paid in the Delhi Chemicals Laboratory, Delhi, so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Final payment of CDS (old) has not yet been made in some offices of Geological Survey of India like Delhi Chemicals Laboratory, pending reconciliation of accounts.

Reservation Facilities to SC/ST in Central Marketing Organisation of SAIL

6218. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not incorporating the provisions of reservation facilities to members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, provided in Government Directives, in the Promotion Policy of the Executive of Central Marketing Organisation of Steel Authority of India;

(b) the number of Executives of Finance Department of Central Marketing Organisation promoted to the post of Dy. FA & CAO with details thereof;

(c) the number of persons having professional qualifications like CA or ICWA in that Organisation; and

(d) the number of those completed 6 years service/experience in the next below grade and number of them who have attained the age of 45 years with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The promotion policy for the executives of Central Marketing Organisation (CMO) of SAIL provides for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to Government directives issued from time to time.

(b) 14 executives in the Finance Department of CMO have been promoted as Dy. FA & CAO during 1980; 6 in May 1980 and 8 in December, 1980.

(c) 113 executives in the CMO have professional qualifications like CA or ICWA.

(d) Presumably, the reference is to the Sr. Accounts Officer's grade which is next below the level of Dy. FA & CAO. There are 29 executives in the grade of Sr. Accounts Officers. None of them has completed 6 years of service in that grade. 10 of them have attained the age of 45.

News item captioned 'Yogi and the delayed I.A. Flight' ..

6219. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Yogi and the delayed I.A. Flight" appearing on the front page of the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated the 8th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the broad facts of the cases referred to therein and his reaction thereto;

(c) which authority in the Indian Airlines ordered the diversion of the Delhi-Bombay Flight to Lucknow when Lucknow is not on the Delhi-Bombay route; and

(d) who were these non-official VIPs who arranged all this facility for themselves and through whom was this manipulated?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay to Indian Airlines Flight IC 483 Delhi/Chandigarh/Leh on 2-3-1981 was due to closure of Chandigarh airport for Air Force exercise and not due to any other reason.

(c) The diversion was ordered by the Commercial Manager, Delhi Region.

(d) There was no non-official VIP involved in arranging the diversion which was done to fulfil the commitment of bringing the marriage party

to Delhi. A marriage party of 72 passengers was booked on IC-410 (Lucknow/Delhi) for their onward journey to Bombay by IC-405 Delhi/Bombay. As IC-410 Calcutta/Ranchi/Patna/Lucknow/Delhi service was cancelled due to sudden industrial unrest the flight No. IC-405 Delhi/Bombay was routed via Lucknow.

Loan sanctioned by Nationalised Banks to Jute growers of West Bengal

6220. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the direction of the Central Government nationalised banks are advancing loans to the jute growers of West Bengal;

(b) if so, how many jute growers have been provided loan by the banks and amount sanctioned during the last five years (year-wise); and

(c) what were the maximum and minimum amounts of credit given to the jute growers (year-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) There is no specific direction from the Union Government. Banks are financing jute growers in West Bengal under their normal procedure of financing seasonal agricultural operations.

(b) and (c) The data reporting system in banks does not call for crop-wise details of agricultural finance disbursed to agriculturists. Advances are made to farmers for jute cultivation, generally on the basis of a scale of finance recommended by the State Level Bankers Committee as indicated below:

	Scale of finance (Rs. per acre)		
	Cash	Kind	Total
1976 . .	320	235	555
1980 . .	360	235	600
1981 . .	455	255	710

The amount of advance to a jute grower will depend upon acreage under cultivation.

Foreign Exchange involved in the visit to Foreign Countries

6221. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding his visits to foreign countries along with his officials during the last three months; and

(b) what was the purpose of the visits and how much foreign exchange has been involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) During the last three months, the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation accompanied by the following officials visited Singapore and Australia (Sydney) from 9th January, 1981 to 17th January, 1981:

(i) Shri K. K. Srivastava, Director General of Tourism;

(ii) Shri H. S. Gupte, Dy. Director General (Publicity); and

(iii) Shri K. C. Dandona, 1st P.A. to Minister.

(b) The purpose of the visit was to attend a meeting in Sydney in which the working of 'Operation Australasia' for promotion of tourism to India from the major overseas tourist markets was reviewed. The total foreign exchange involved on the deputation was approximately worth Rs. 24,674/-

Wholesale price index of Raw Cotton and cotton cloth

6222. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average wholesale price index during 1980 of raw cotton and cotton cloth (mill) after the Nexus

Committee Report has been given effect to; and

(b) the percentage increase or decrease of 1980 wholesale price index compared to 1977, 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The average wholesale price index during the calendar year 1980 for raw cotton and cotton cloth (Mill) was 169.7 (provisional) and 205.1 (provisional) respectively.

(b) The percentage increase or decrease of 1980 wholesale price index compared to 1977, 1978 and 1979 for raw cotton and cotton cloth (Mill) was as under:—

	Raw Cotton	Cotton Cloth (Mill)
Percentage change in 1980 over 1979 .	— 3.2	+ 8.6
1980 over 1978 .	— 1.9	+ 12.4
1980 over 1977 .	— 15.5	+ 16.4

Renovation of Tutorial Airfield in Mizoram

6223. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up at hand renovating and improvement of the construction of Tutorial Airfield for the current Third Level Air Service in Mizoram;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, any alternative step to introduce Third Level Air Service in Mizoram; and

(d) when the Third Level Air Service is proposed to be operated in Mizoram?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The airstrip at Turial (Aizawal) is suitable for operations by small aircraft (5 to 7 seater) or by Helicopters. It is thus not possible to introduce Third Level Air Services to Aizawal with the type of aircraft now being operated by Vayudoot.

(c) and (d) The feasibility of constructing a new aerodrome at an alternate site is being considered and it is not possible at this stage to indicate any time limit for starting the Third Level Air Service to Aizawal.

सेन्ट्रल बैंक, सीतापुर के विरुद्ध

शिकायतें

6224. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गांव कोथवाल विकास खण्ड, रामपुर, मथुरा, जिला सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक निवासियों द्वारा सेंट्रल बैंक के बारे में लिखित शिकायतें किए जाने के आधार पर पता लगाने के लिए प्रयास किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या तथ्यों की जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग), गांव कोथवाल, विकासखण्ड, रामपुर, मथुरा, जिला सीतापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ कुछ निवासियों की माननीय संसद् सदस्य द्वारा भेजी गई शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन्हें सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया को जांच-पड़ताल के लिए भेजा गया था। बैंक ने सूचित किया था कि उन किसानों में से किसी को भी जिन्होंने अभ्यावेदन

पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे, बैंक द्वारा कोई ऋण नहीं दिये गये थे तथा इस प्रकार जैसा कि उनके द्वारा आरोप लगाया गया था, ऋणों की वसूली का प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता। यद्यपि जांच प्रक्रिया के दौरान बैंक के निरीक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा इस बैंक की सीतापुर शाखाओं में ऋणों की स्वीकृति तथा संवितरण में अन्य अनियमितताएं देखी गई थीं। यह मामला और आगे जांच-पड़ताल के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया गया। जो जांच-पड़ताल की गई उसके आधार पर सीतापुर शाखा के कृषि सहायक तथा चार अन्य गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को आरोप-पत्र दिये गए हैं। इस मामले में मुकदमा चल रहा है तथा मामला न्यायाधीन है।

Jute purchased by J. C. I. during the season up to 31-1-1981

6225. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India during this season upto 31-1-1981, State-wise;

(b) what is the total quantity of jute disposed of with the manner viz., domestic supply to jute mills or other industries, export, etc. together with stock in hand; and

(c) whether Government propose considering the desirability of issuing necessary instructions to the jute mills both in public as well as private sectors, to get their requirements of jute only from Jute Corporation and if not, whether Government propose considering bringing a legislation to this effect, and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):: (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (c) The total quantity of jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India (State-wise) during the current season upto 31-1-1981 is as under:-

Name of State	In lakh bales
1. West Bengal	4.59
2. Assam	1.88
3. Bihar	2.52
4. Orissa	0.11
5. Tripura	0.27
6. Uttar Pradesh	0.01
7. Andhra Pradesh	0.20
8. Other States	—
TOTAL	9.58 or say 9.60

Stocks:

1978-79	8.25
1979-80	8.68
1980-81	9.60
(upto 31-1-1981)	
TOTAL:	26.53

Sales (Domestic):

NJMC	4.11
Private jute mills	5.57
Export	0.87
TOTAL:	10.55

Balance stock in hand as on
31-1-1981 15.98

Nationalised jute mills are increasing their purchases from Jute Corporation of India progressively. Some quantity of raw jute is also being purchased from JCI by private sector mills. It would not be appropriate at this stage to order that all requirement of raw jute of public or private

sector jute mills should be purchased from JCI alone because the Corporation is not in a position to procure the total crop directly from the growers.

Officers on extension in IA

6226. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2420 on the 6th March, 1980 regarding retirement notices to those on extension in IA and state:

(a) what action has now been taken by the Air India to dispense with the services of those officers who are on extension of service; and

(b) whether he would lay on the Table a statement showing the names and designations of all such officers and the period of extension granted in each case and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Taj Group of Hotels to enter Hotel Industry in Sri Lanka

6227. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Hotels, operating the Taj group of hotels, is poised to enter the hotel industry in Sri Lanka in a big way;

(b) if so, the form of investment of Indian Hotels in Sri Lanka; and

(c) whether this Company will be permitted to remit some of their profits to India; if so, what are the precise terms and conditions laid down in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) M/s. The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. has been given approval to set up a 500 room hotel in Sri Lanka

(Colombo) as an Indian Joint Venture.

(b) The total equity share capital of the proposed hotel project in Sri Lanka will be SL Rs. 160 million out of which M/s. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay will be contributing 40 per cent of the share capital amounting to SL Rs. 64 million in the following manner:

(i) by export of items like furniture, fixture, carpets and hotel operating equipment.

SL Rs. 40 million.

(ii) by raising a foreign currency loan: SL Rs. 24 million.

The repayments of the instalments of the foreign currency loan of SL Rs. 24 million will be through set off of the consultancy fees receivable by M/s. Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.

(c) The earnings from dividends will be repatriated to India in free foreign exchange as soon as these amounts are received by them.

Loan to Rohtas Industries Ltd. by Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions

6228. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Banks and the amount of loan taken by the Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar, Bihar as on 1st January, 1981;

(b) whether other Government Financial Institutions also have extended loans to this Industry, if so, details of that;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the last twenty years the indebtedness of this industry only increased without any recovery;

(d) whether it is a fact that the financial aid received by this industry is diverted without permission; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the statute governing the nationalised banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

(b) As on 31-12-1980, the outstanding advances of the financial institutions against Rohtas Industries Ltd. amounted to Rs. 142.50 lakhs.

(c) It has been reported by financial institutions that the company is not in arrears in repayment of principal or payment of interest on account of the loans disbursed by them.

(d) and (e) Nothing has come to the notice of banks and financial institutions to suggest that the loan amounts disbursed by them were not utilized by the company for the purpose for which they were sanctioned and disbursed.

Free Passage for Medical Treatment

6229. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3202 on the 12th March, 1981 by the Minister of Health regarding visit of Director General Health Services abroad for medical treatment and state:

(a) the broad outlines of the scheme of his Ministry referred to therein under which free air passage is granted in such cases;

(b) the categories of Government Officers eligible for such free passages and under what circumstances; and

(c) the considerations which have weighed with his Ministry in granting such passages to highly-placed Officers who can afford air passages for medical treatment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) According to the present policy free passages for treatment abroad are granted on the

basis of a certificate from the Director General of Health Services that the treatment for the disease is either not available in India or the treatment technique is in its infancy.

Any person, including a Government servant is eligible for being considered for such free passages, subject to this certificate.

Criteria adopted for assessing Economic significance by FERA Advisory Committee

6230. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what factors other than the nature of sophisticated technology are taken into account by the FERA Advisory Committee as implied in answer to Unstarred Question No. 2469 on the 6th March, 1981;

(b) in how many cases the Committee changed the recommendations of the Department of Science and Technology on grounds of economic significance; and

(c) what are the criteria adopted by the Committee for assessing the economic significance of the technology?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) Apart from the assessment of the intrinsic nature of sophisticated technology involved in a manufacturing process by the Department of Science & Technology, the FERA Advisory Committee has to give consideration to such aspects as (i) whether the technology is used for the manufacture of products which would otherwise necessitate imports, (ii) whether the discontinuance of the manufacture of products with the technology would have adverse impact on the economy, etc. The assessment made by the Deptt. of Science & Technology had to be derated by the FERA Committee applying the economic significance in one case relating to a company engaged in the manufacture of consumer goods.

Investigation by Enforcement Directorate against South India Viscose Limited

6231. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any investigation by the Enforcement Directorate against South India Viscose Limited or its Managing Director;

(b) if so, the date of starting this investigation; and

(c) at what stage the investigation now stands and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The premises of M/s. South India Viscose Limited, Coimbatore, were searched by the Directorate of Enforcement on 19th and 20th December, 1977.

(c) The investigations have already been completed, as a result of which four show cause notices have been issued. The cases are now pending adjudication.

Permission by Controller of Capital issues regarding raising of Capital by Private Companies

6232. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first nine month of 1980, the Controller of Capital Issues permitted private companies to raise Rs. 573.48 crores from capital markets while the actual capital raised was mere 106.90 crores;

(b) whether it is a fact that against the initial equity issues amounting to Rs. 97.25 crores approved by the Controller of Capital Issues in the same period, the companies could raise only 2.08 crores; and

(c) whether Government propose to do to stimulate the investment climate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) The capital issues consented to and the capital raised during the first nine months of 1980 are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores—)

Type of Issue	Consented	Raised
Initial Issues	97.25	8.56
Further Issues	60.53	39.48
Debenture Issues	50.00	56.92
Bonus Issues	115.06	45.03
Loans, etc.	250.64	9.30
	573.48	159.29

The figures of capital raised given above, are based on the quarterly reports submitted by companies.

The approvals given by the Controller of Capital Issues for fresh issue of capital, other than bonus issues, are valid for 18 months from the date of issue and hence there is always a time lag between the issue of the approval and the actual implementation of the consent order by issue of capital by the companies. The figures of capital raised, therefore, during a period do not necessarily correspond to the amount of issues consented during the same period.

(c) Several steps have been taken by Government from time to time to stimulate the investment climate.

Recognition of Teachers' Association of Rourkela Steel Plant

6233. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant Authority recognised the Teachers' Association as one of the Unions of the Plant;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Steel Plant Authority received a charter of demands passed in the General Body meeting of the Teachers' Association in this year;

(d) if so, the demands in detail therefor; and

(e) how many of them have been fulfilled by the Steel Plant Authority so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Rourkela Steel Plant has not recognised the Rourkela Steel Plant Teachers' Association as the management has already granted recognition to one of the registered trade unions i.e. Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha, who are the sole bargaining agents on behalf of all staff. Moreover, RSP Teachers' Association is registered under the Societies Act and is, therefore, not eligible even otherwise, for being considered for recognition as a trade union.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The charter of Demands relate to—

(i) enhancement of Earned Leave,

(ii) recognition of RSP Teachers' Association and allotment of quarters to it,

(iii) increase in the scales of pay of M2 and M3 levels,

(iv) allotment of quarters to the teachers with a separate seniority list,

(v) increase in the number of teachers in all schools,

(vi) extension of organisational pattern of English medium schools of steel and fertilizer township to

other high schools and lower secondary schools,

(vii) payment of incentive bonus to teachers on notified holidays and vacations,

(viii) extra remuneration for extra work,

(ix) additional increments to teachers with higher professional qualifications, and

(x) construction of more high schools and lower secondary schools.

(e) The rate of earned leave was recently enhanced with effect from the 1st January, 1980. This issue is being further discussed with the Standardisation Committee of the National Joint Consultative Committee for Steel Industry (N.J.C.S.) The teachers are already enjoying monthly incentive bonus and bonus for notified holidays upto 18 days at par with other non-plant employees. The question of granting monetary incentive to teachers who acquire higher professional qualifications is under consideration. Buildings for housing two additional high schools and one lower secondary school have already been constructed. In the opinion of the management of the steel plant, the other demands of the Association are not reasonable.

Profits of L.I.C.

6234. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the profits of LIC by way of interest on insurance premiums and other sources during last three years year-wise; and

(b) total expenditure on establishment staff and other heads during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Life Insurance policies are long-term contracts assuring payment on death or the happening of any contingency depending on human life. Insurers carrying on life insurance business do not earn profits in the commercially accepted sense of the term. Their profitability is judged on the basis of the surplus (or deficit) disclosed by the periodical actuarial valuations. In the case of the LIC, the law provides that it shall perform an actuarial valuation once at least in every two years and that 95 per cent of the surplus disclosed by the valuation shall be allotted to the with-profit policy-holders.

Information regarding the interest earned, and expenses incurred, by the LIC during the last three years is given in the Tables below:—

Interest

(In crores of Rs.)

Description	Year		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Interest on Securities, Debentures, Loans to Companies, Dividends on shares and Interest on Loans on Mortgages, etc.	261.94	308.86	366.96
2. Interest on Policy Loans and Automatic Non-Forfeiture Advances	25.01	27.32	29.76
3. Interest on Premiums	3.79	3.96	4.22
4. Interest on Fixed Deposits & Call Deposits with Banks	11.72	8.99	12.46
5. Miscellaneous Interest Received and Paid (Net)	0.68	(—)0.35	(—)1.38
6. Rents Received less House Property Expenses	1.95	2.77	3.06
TOTAL	305.09	351.55	415.08

Expenditure

(In crores of Rs.)

Description	Year		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Salaries and other benefits to employees	107.12**	113.53**	119.41**
Commission to Agents	55.57	62.08	71.91
Other Expenses	19.83	20.62	23.35
TOTAL	182.52	196.23	214.67

**Note—Liability of Bonus to all classes has still to be adjusted. The figures are, therefore, provisional.

Duty levied on small scale industries manufacturing stainless steel Plants

6235. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have drifted away in giving encouragement to small scale industries who use induction furnace for making stainless steel plants from scrap;

(b) if not, the duty or custom levied on small scale industries who make stainless steel plates with induction furnaces;

(c) whether it is a fact that bigger units which use furnaces are exempted from the tax or duty which is levied on small units of stainless steel; and

(d) if so, the reasons for supporting bigger units in this trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The order granting partial exemption from the levy of duties to electric furnace units employing a particular process to produce steel does not make any distinction between the bigger and smaller units.

Per capita credit advanced for industry, Trade and Agriculture in Darbhanga, Madhubani and other Districts in Bihar

6236. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3482 on 13th March, 1981 regarding total deposits in banks functioning in Bihar and state:

(a) what is the per capita and per acre credit advanced for industry, trade and agriculture in Darbhanga, Madhubani and other districts of Bihar, what are the causes of acute imbalance and the steps to remedy the same; and

(b) what is the district-wise ratio of Bank Branches population for various districts of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Data in the manner asked for is not readily available. However, the sectorwise details of deployment of credit by scheduled commercial banks in each of the District of Bihar available for June 1979, are set out in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House Placed in library. See No. LT- 2287| 81).

The volume of bank credit and its regional distribution is dependent on

various factors, including the adequacy of arrangements for formulation of viable schemes of development in agriculture, small scale industry and other sectors, the level of activity in the organised sectors of medium and large industry and trade, and the availability of infrastructural facilities such as power, transport, communications irrigation etc. However, the banks have been advised to increase the flow of credit in industrially less developed areas through an enlarged credit flow to the priority sectors which accounts for predominant share of economic activity in such areas. Banks are also endeavouring to draw up credit schemes under the District Credit Plan to ensure co-ordinated effort on the part of all financial agencies at the district level to increase credit assistance in these sectors within these sectors to the weaker section of the society.

(b) Available data for end-December 1980 are set out in the Annexure II (laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. See No. LT-2287/81).

Setting up of Ferro-Vanadium Project in Rairangpur, Orissa

6237. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a ferro-vanadium project in Rairangpur of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(b) the year of the submission of the feasibility report and what are the main recommendations;

(c) whether a proposal to take up this project had been made to his Ministry by Orissa Government in 1972-73;

(d) if so, why this proposal was not accepted by the Centre at that time;

(e) what are the main reasons of the delay in the clearance of the public sector investment board; and

(f) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no proposal pending with the Department of Steel for setting up a ferro-vanadium project in Rairangpur of Mayurbhanj district.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Orissa Government had made a proposal in 1972 for the project to be taken up as a joint sector project with the Central Government.

(d) It was felt that it would not be possible to find adequate funds for the project from the allocations made to the Department of Steel. It was, therefore, decided that the State Government could implement the project entirely on their own and, if necessary, locate a foreign party who would be willing to provide funds for it. The State Government agreed to this and the Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited applied for a Letter of Intent which was granted.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Trade delegations visited India

6239. SHRI SUBASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade delegations visited India during the last six months ending 31st January, 1981;

(b) the names of foreign countries from where these trade delegations visited the country; and

(c) the details of the trade agreements signed with each of the trade delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 23.

(b) U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea), Philippines,

Senegal, Zambia, Rwanda, Ghana, Mauritius, Sudan, Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Cuba and Maldives.

(c) New Trade and Payments Agreements for the years 1981-85 were signed with USSR, Romania and Poland during visits of delegations from these countries. These agreements provide for trade in non-convertible Indian rupees with these countries. Copies of all these Agreements are available in Parliament Library.

No Trade Agreements were signed with the Trade Delegations from other countries.

Shortage of Small Notes and Coins in Nationalised Banks

6240. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage and almost non-availability of small notes and coins in all the nationalised banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of this Scarcity several private industries have circulated their own notes and coins; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to overcome this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (c): Since the introduction of one-rupee coins, the output of one-rupee notes has been progressively reduced and the availability of 2-rupee notes has been substantially increased. The public is, therefore, expected to use more of one-rupee coins and 2-rupee notes. The output of one-rupee coins is being further increased. There is, however, no shortage of small coins.

(b) Government have no such information.

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के लिये भूमि का अधिग्रहण

6241. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी तांबा काम्पलैक्स किस वर्ष स्थापित किया गया था और उन व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं, जिनकी भूमि और मकानों का अधिग्रहण किया गया, वर्षवार ब्यौरा दें ;

(ख) क्या अधिग्रहण अधिकारी और विभिन्न न्यायालयों के निर्णयों के 18 वर्षों के पश्चात् भी अधिग्रहीत भूमि और मकानों के लिए हजनि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या हजनि की राशि की तुलना में मुकदमों पर व्यय की गई राशि और वकीलों की फीस का भुगतान और सरकारी अधिकारियों के यात्रा भत्ते, दैनिक भत्ते पर खर्च की गई राशि अधिक है ;

(घ) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि और मकानों का अधिग्रहण किया गया है उन्हें हजनि का भुगतान 18 वर्ष पूर्व निर्धारित किए गए हजनि के स्थान पर वर्तमान बाजार दरों पर किया जाएगा ; और

(ङ) किसानों को कब तक हजनि का भुगतान कर दिया जाएगा ?

यागिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) खेतड़ी ताम्र परियोजना में खनन कार्य राष्ट्रीय खनीजविकास निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा 1961 में शुरू किया गया था और 1-1-1968 से ये परियोजना हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड को सौंप दी गई। जिन व्यक्तियों की

भूमि और मकानों का अधिग्रहण किया गया था उनके नाम विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) परियोजना द्वारा 1962 से 1979 तक अधिग्रहीत कुल भूमि में से केवल एक मामले का, जो एक बीघा 9 बिस्वा भूमि से सम्बन्धित है, निपटान नहीं हो पाया है । परियोजना को इस भूमि का कब्जा सरकार द्वारा सरकारी वंजर जमीन के रूप में दिया गया था जिसके

लिए कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाना था । मुआवजे के भुगतान का प्रश्न सर्वप्रथम 1965 में उठाया गया । अब यह मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है और यदि न्यायालय के अन्तिम निर्णय के अनुसार कोई मुआवजा बनेगा तो उसका भुगतान किया जाएगा ।

(ङ) चूंकि मामला न्यायाधीन है अतः कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती ।

विवरण

उन व्यक्तियों के नामों की सूची जिनकी भूमि और मकानों का अधिग्रहण किया गया

वर्ष	गांव	व्यक्ति जिनकी भूमि और मकान लिए गए
1963	वनदास	गीगला सुपुत्र खिनवा, पाला सुपुत्र हीरा माली और 12 अन्य पार्टियां ।
	बमानोट खुर्द	मनोहर ठाकरसी, गूगन, रामचन्द्रन सुपुत्र अर्जन, पीरू सुपुत्र नजीरा फकीर ।
	गोथरा	देदा सुपुत्र सनवाल, नन्दा सुपुत्र बीरबल, देवू सुपुत्र जवाला महाब्राह्मन और 34 अन्य पार्टियां ।
1966	मनोटा खुर्द	नारायण सुपुत्र शेजी, हीरा सुपुत्र शिओजी, सेदू सुपुत्र ज्ञाना, सुन्दा, सूरजा सुपुत्र जीता और अन्य 22 पार्टियां ।
	ककराना	हीरा सुपुत्र हुक्मा कुम्हार और 22 अन्य पार्टियां ।
	गदला कलां	भूरा, गणेश, शिवगरण, रिछपाल सुपुत्र गोपाल जाट और 25 अन्य पार्टियां ।
1966	चौवनरा	लाडू सिंह सुपुत्र भूर सिंह राजपूत और 22 अन्य पार्टियां ।
	हीरवाना	गोविन्द राम सुपुत्र छतरू राम घोबी और 14 अन्य पार्टियां ।

वर्ष	गांव	व्यक्ति जिनकी भूमि और मकान लिए गए
1967	खड़खड़ा	रिछपाल सुपुत्र रामनाथ गूजर और 14 अन्य पाटियां ।
	बीलवा	माला सुपुत्र नत्था गूजर और 9 अन्य पाटियां ।
	तुलावाली	प्रह्लाद सुपुत्र मंगू माली और 14 अन्य पाटियां ।
	बनकोठी	गोरू सुपुत्र बलदेव, माला सुपुत्र गोपाल गूजर और 17 अन्य पाटियां ।
	रसूलपुर	गणेश, नवरंग, जीनका, हनुमान, लसंता सुपुत्र मंगला राम नाई और 25 अन्य पाटियां ।
	बराओ	नाबवाली सुपुत्र फिरोज खान और 26 अन्य पाटियां ।
1968	बनवास	खेनवा, बेरू, कुर्दा सुपुत्र बिसना, बीरवल सुपुत्र भीनवा और अन्य दो पाटियां ।
	खड़खड़ा	गनपत सुपुत्र बक्तावर गूजाय और सात अन्य पाटियां ।
	बीलवा	मूंगाराम सुपुत्र अर्जुन राम गूजर ।
	तिलावावली	गोरली पत्नी रामनाथ गूजर ।
	बनकोठी	सोनारी पत्नी घोसा, सूरजा, नवरंग गूजर और तीन अन्य पाटियां ।
	बड़ाव	महादेव सुपुत्र सनवटा, मूला सुपुत्र बिजा, बहादुर, माला, मूंगा सुपुत्र भूरा गूजर और चार अन्य पाटियां ।
	सिंहाना	हरलाल, काना सुपुत्र जसवन्त, हीरा सुपुत्र धन्ना और 5 अन्य पाटियां ।
1969	बगोली	मूला सुपुत्र डोला माली और 18 अन्य पाटियां ।
	गुड़ा	बिजा सुपुत्र पैपा गूजर और 32 अन्य पाटियां ।
	जोधपुर	रणजीत सिंह सुपुत्र दीपसिंह, सूरजा, बालू सुपुत्र चन्द्र माली और अन्य 31 पाटियां ।
	मानकसास	हनुमान सुपुत्र ईश्वर दास ब्राह्मण ।
	निवाड़ी	विरदा सुपुत्र हीरा माली और अन्य 15 पाटियां ।

वर्ष	गांव	व्यक्ति जिनकी भूमि और मकान लिए गए
1970	गोधरा	बन्सी, पूरण, जय नारायण, प्रकाश सुपुत्र बेगा, सनबलिया सुपुत्र सूरजा माली और 21 अन्य पार्टियां ।
1971	बनवास	जगन सुपुत्र भीरवा, तंता राम नागरमल सुपुत्र परसा-राम गूजर ।
	कंकड़िया	झूगा, नल्था माली और 18 अन्य पार्टियां ।
	पदेबा	रामदेव, राम सहाय झूगा सुपुत्र तारा मीन और एक पार्टी ।
	खड़खड़ा	पारली पत्नी पन्ना गूजर और 3 अन्य पार्टियां ।
1972	मनोठा खुर्द	रामकुमार सुपुत्र चन्द्रा, यादराम सुपुत्र लेखू राम, हेतराम सुपुत्र अमरा जाट ।
	खेतड़ी	घोठमल सुपुत्र भूगराम नायक ।
1973	बनवास	दुर्गा सुपुत्र बीरबल, दुल्ला सुपुत्र रमा, खूवा सुपुत्र मोहन, रामचन्द्र सुपुत्र रुपा सैनी और 24 अन्य पार्टियां ।
	खेतड़ी	राजा सरदार सिंह बहादुर और 3 अन्य पार्टियां ।
1974	बनवास	पाला, गोकुल सुपुत्र धन्ना मीना और 12 अन्य पार्टियां ।
	गोधरा	अंकारमल सुपुत्र मंगल चन्द और एक अन्य पार्टी ।
1979	बनवास	पुष्कर और 7 अन्य पार्टियां ।

Financial Assistance to States

6242. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise income and expenditure in the Central Government Budget for the last five years showing loans and grants separately;

(b) what are the criteria for gaining financial assistance to the States;

(c) whether it is a fact that Punjab State is financed at low rate and whether the Punjab Chief Minister has approached the Central Government for liberal grants so as to meet the losses of the last as well as 1981 year; and

(d) whether the request of the Punjab Chief Minister is proposed to

be considered favourably taking into the consideration of the development of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):

(a) Information regarding State-wise income to the extent possible is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. The Controller General of Accounts has reported that the information regarding expenditure of Central Government is not available State-wise.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Per capita Central Assistance to Punjab during the Sixth Five Year Plan period will be Rs. 221/-, as compared to the average of the fourteen non-special category States of Rs. 208/-. The Chief Minister of Punjab had requested that special Central assistance of Rs. 40 crores be given to the State during 1980-81.

(d) while it has not been possible to agree to the request of the State Government in full, it has been agreed that the State Government would clear Rs. 9.53 crores of their opening deficit of 1980-81 during 1980-81 and the balance of Rs. 18 crores during 1981-82.

Criteria for Granting Financial Assistance to the States

The shares of States in Central taxes, statutory grants in aid and grant-in-aid in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares, which form the bulk of the non-Plan transfers of resources to the States, are distributed in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

2. Non-Plan grants for relief of distress caused by natural calamities like floods, cyclone, earthquake (other than drought) are given to the States affected by these natural calamities to meet the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of the affected people

and repair and restoration of public works. In accordance with the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission, the non-Plan grant from the Centre covers 75 per cent of the total expenditure in excess of the margin money. Other non-Plan grants, the amount of which is very small, are generally allocated on objective criteria uniformly applicable to all the States.

3. Loans to States against net collections of small savings are given to the extent of $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the net collection of small savings mobilised in each State. Short term loans for agricultural inputs are disbursed on the basis of the requirements of various States.

4. Ways and means advances, which are recoverable within the same financial year, are given to the various States to enable them to tide over temporary ways and means difficulties.

5. Of the total Central assistance to States of Rs. 13,350 crores allocated for the Sixth Plan (1980-85), Rs. 3245 crores has been set apart for meeting the requirements of special category States which include Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. An amount of Rs. 1355 crores has been allocated for Hill and Tribal areas and north-Eastern Council Plans and Rs. 1450 crores for externally aided projects. Of the balance of Rs. 9300 crores, Rs. 7700 crores has been allocated to the remaining States according to the modified Gadgil formula and Rs. 1600 crores as per the Income Adjusted Total Population formula (IATP formula). The Gadgil formula at present is as follows:

(i) 60 per cent on the basis of population.

(ii) 20 per cent on the basis of per capita income—only to the States having per capita income below the national average;

(iii) 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort;

(iv) 10 per cent for special problems of States.

6. The amount of Rs. 1600 crores expected to be released for the three years 1980—83 as a result of modification/discontinuance of the Centrally sponsored schemes is being distributed among the 14 non-special category States on the basis of the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) formula i.e. in the proportion of the population of each State multiplied by the inverse of the per capital income.

7. Rs. 1355 crores has been kept apart for the five years 1980—85 for allocation to hill and tribal areas and the programme of the north-Eastern Council. Central assistance for hill areas is allocated on the basis of population and area and for tribal areas on the basis of tribal population, geographical area covered by such population and the level of development of the area in different States. The additional Central assistance of Rs. 1450 crores provided to States executing projects which are aided by World Bank/IDA and other foreign donors is given at the rate of 70 per cent of the external aid disbursements for State Plan schemes.

8. During 1980-85, a special Central assistance of Rs. 600 crores has also been provided to the States for their special component Plans for the Scheduled Castes.

Reappointment of Probationary Inspectors in GIC

6243. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation Co. Ltd., Eastern Region, Calcutta has refused to re-appoint Probationary Inspectors even though some vacancies do exist

(b) whether earlier such yearly re-appointments used to be made when

the preliminary conditions were fulfilled;

(c) whether these probationary Inspectors have already fulfilled those preliminary conditions; and

(d) if so, the reasons why have they not been re-appointed in consonance with the past practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d): In the General Insurance Industry, an Inspector is appointed on probation for a period of 12 months. During this period he is expected to develop business and procure premium income for the company according to certain norms. In suitable cases, his probation period can be extended to give him further time to come up to the standard laid down. In case, however, the probationary Inspector is unable to come upto the mark, his services are dispensed with. The question of re-appointment after termination does not arise.

Those Inspectors who fulfil the business norms and pass the requisite departmental examination are absorbed on a regular basis by the Company.

Export of Rice

6244. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice with value exported during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to whom exported;

(c) whether agreement has been made for the export of rice for the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) An agreement was signed with the U.S.S.R. on 19th June 1980 for the supply of upto 500 lakh tonnes of rice. The supply is to be completed by 30-6-1981.

Statement

(4)

EXPORT OF RICE

Quantity: M.T.
Value: Rs./Lakhs

Year	Basmati Rice		Other Rice		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1975-76	34280.0	1304.13	..	..	34280.0	1304.13
1976-77	20820.0	612.30	..	..	20820.0	612.30
1977-78	10000.0	283.18	42200.0	863.91	52260.0	1147.09
1978-79	67100.0	3153.01	43400.0	718.30	110500.0	3871.31
1979-80*	47420.0	2587.19	523180.0	10463.74	570600.0	13050.93
1980-81*	63035.9	3525.43	286277.0	7000.33	349312.9	10525.76
(April '80- January '81)			*Provisional.			

(b) Rice was exported to Dubai, Ethiopia, Fizi Island, France, German Federal Republic, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Vietnam, Mauritius, Oman, Reunion Island, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, U.S.A. Canada, Indonesia, Iraq, Phillippines, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark Iran, Lebanon, Malawi, New Zealand, Nigeria, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, U.A.E., Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Discovery of Minerals in Kalahandi, Orissa

6245. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that mineralised zone containing minerals like lead, Zinc, Copper, Managanese, Bauxite and valuable stones have been found in Kalahandi District of Orissa;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether an estimate of mineral wealth has been made and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c): About 67 million tonnes of bauxite with aver-

age 42.35 per cent Alumina and 4.55 per cent Silica and 139 million tonnes of baukrite with 42 to 47 per cent Alumina and 2.3 to 2.7 per cent Silica have been estimated from the Kalrapat Plateau in Kalahandi District and the Lanjigarh and Silimali areas in the bordering region of Koraput and Kalahandi districts respectively. No Copper or zinc prospect has so far been noted. Only specks of Galena (Lead ore) have been noted in old pits near Baminimunda. The Manganese mineralisation of the Kutinga-Nishikhal belt of Koraput district extends North-Eastwards to the South-Eastern border of Kalahandi district. Besides, occurrences of Graphite have been recorded near Dengsurgi, Komna, Bilianjore, Baghmunda, Babupali, Gandamerang and Suklimuri localities in the Kalahandi district. Incidences of rare crystals

of transparent blue and yellow beryl have been reported from near Hatibandha and Golamunda areas. Red pink transparent crystals of Garnet have been reported near Talpadar and Damjhor. Bluish dull and opaque crystals/lumps of Corundum have been reported near Karlakot in Kala-handi district.

Commutation Pension to Central Government Pensioners

6246. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain States have restored the commuted portion of the pension of their respective State pensioners on attaining the age of 70 years, as a matter of social security and welfare;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such States; and

(c) do the Central Government propose to extend the same to the Central Government pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b): In accordance with Entry 42 of List 2 of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution, States pensions i.e. pensions payable by the State Government or out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, is the concern of the respective State Governments. These Governments are not expected to consult the Central Government in framing rules for the same. The information is not readily available.

(c) No, Sir.

Tour Abroad by Finance Director of National Textile Corporation, Kerala

6247. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Director of the National Textile Corporation Kerala went on tour

in South East Asian Countries recently;

(b) if so, what was the purpose of the tour; and

(c) whether he had obtained prior permission from the holding company for the tour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He participated in the 20th meeting of the Asian Productivity Congress at Hongkong.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Donation of Worn Out Crockery, Furniture to Orphanages by ITDC

6248. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has decided to donate worn out linen blankets, Crockery, furniture etc. to orphanages and other institutions for the under-privileged;

(b) if so, what are the details of the applications received therefor and decision taken regarding the supply of these items to each of the applicants;

(c) whether any committee was formed to examine the applications; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A request has been received by the ITDC from the Social Welfare Department, Government of Haryana, who are running certain institutes for children, old age and infirms, for donating certain disposable but useable items like linen, blankets, furniture, druggets, wall hangings etc.

This is under consideration of the ITDC.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्योगों की स्थापना

6249. प्रो० निर्बन्ता कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस तरह के उद्योग होंगे और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किए जाएंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिलोदिया) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान योजनाओं के अनुसार हालांकि राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र का कोई नया उद्यम स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों की मौजूदा संस्थापनाओं में काफी विस्तार और विविधीकरण किया जाना है जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(1) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड—
प्रदायक धातुशोधक उपोत्पाद संयंत्र का विस्तार ।

(2) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड—
जावरमाला खानों का विकास बरोई गवेषणा अण्डालन अण्डालिस्टो-पचार संयंत्र में पूंजी लगाना, अगूचा बरोई खान और प्रदायक संकुल (कम्प्लेक्स) का विकास चांदी पारा निष्कर्षण संयंत्रों और पायराइट्स का उपयोग करने वाले संयंत्र की स्थापना ।

(3) निम्नलिखित उद्यमों की योजनाओं में भी परिवर्धन होने की संभावना है :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मर्शान टूल्स लि०, का मर्शान और प्रभाग अजमेर ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि०, का सांभर नमक ।

(ग) इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि०, कोटा ।

Copper Mines

6250. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total number and names of copper ore mines in operation in the country with recoverable purity percentage and production capacity per year;

(b) whether it is a fact that native copper upto 95 per cent purity has been found in Zaskar Valley of Ladakh;

(c) whether it is also a fact that survey party of G.S.I. has been combing the areas to find the source of native copper for the last couple of years; and

(d) if replies (b) and (c) above are in the affirmative, the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Indian Bureau of Mines is annexed.

(b) Native copper in the form of nuggets, has been reported from this valley.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Results obtained so far indicate that the copper mineralisation is sporadic in nature.

Statement

Name of the Mine	Average ROM Grade (%)	Production capacity per day (In tonnes)
BIHAR		
1. Mosabani	1.35	3,200
2. Surda	0.95	1,300
3. Pathargora	1.10	400
4. Kendadih	1.33	200
5. Rakha	1.06	1,000
RAJASTHAN		
6. Khetri	0.70	5,000
7. Kolihan	1.60	3,000
8. Chandmari	0.85	1,000
9. Dariba	1.60	100
SIKKIM		
10. Rai gpo (Multimetal deposit of Sikkim Mining Corporation)	1.19	100
KARNATAKA		
11. Ingaldhal	1.00	200
12. Kalyadi	1.05	250

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों द्वारा अपने स्वनिर्मित कोष बनाया जाना

6251. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के निर्माण—(वर्क्स) उद्योगों का उद्देश्य अपने स्वयं निर्मित कोष बनाने का है ताकि संकट के समय काम बन्द न हो पाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी क्षेत्र के उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने स्वयं के कोष निर्मित किये हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी राशि का कोष बनाया है और यदि ऐसे कोष निर्मित किये गये हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसो बिया.) (क) यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे अपनी परिसम्पत्तियों के प्रतिस्थापन और नवीयन तथा अपने कार्यों के विस्तार सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर ने के अलावा अपने प्रचालन के वित्त पोषण के लिए संसाधन जुटाएं।

(ख) 1979-80 के दौरान जिन सरकारी उद्योगों ने संसाधन पैदा किए हैं उन के नाम और उत्पादित संसाधनों की राशि का विवरण लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण 1979-80, जिसे 27 फरवरी 1981 को संसद के दोनों सभा पटलों पर रखा जा चुका

है, के खण्ड 1 में अध्याय 15 के अन्तर्गत विवरणी 15.1 में दिया गया है। किन्तु अध्याय 15 में दी गई विवरणी सं० 15.2 में जिन उद्यमों के नाम उल्लिखित हैं वे अपने प्रचालन सम्बन्धी घाटे के कारण आंतरिक संसाधन पैदा नहीं कर सके।

Exploiting off-Shore Islands for Mineral and Metal Deposits

6253. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by the (1) Government of India and (2) the respective State Governments, to exploit the off-shore islands in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal for mineral and metal deposits in the last three calendar years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Since even exploration work in off-shore areas has yet to be done in a comprehensive and systematic manner, the question of exploiting the Mineral/Metal deposits in off-shore areas does not arise at present.

Trade Deficit with South Korea

6254. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while South Korea's exports to India have substantially increased, there has been considerable decline in the Indian exports to that country;

(b) if so, the extent of fall in India's exports to South Korea in terms of foreign exchange during the year 1980 stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to narrow down the trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) India's imports from South Korea

increased from Rs. 28.45 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 39.78 crores in 1978-79 and to Rs. 91.80 crores in 1979-80. India's exports to South Korea increased from Rs. 20.46 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 33.39 crores in 1978-79 and to Rs. 51.13 crores in 1979-80.

(b) The trade figures for the year 1980 have not yet been compiled by the DGCI&S.

(c) With a view to promoting our exports to South Korea, a high level delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry visited South Korea on February 23, 1981 and identified a number of items of import interest to South Korea which India is in a position to export.

The Government has accorded its approval for a detailed study of the trading companies of South Korea and for comparative study of the policy mechanism and procedures as obtaining in India and South Korea with regard to quality control and pre-shipment inspection of exports.

Preparations are being made for a visit of Commerce Minister and Commerce Secretary to South Korea for holding detailed discussions on bilateral trade between the two countries.

**Furnace without Industrial Licence by
M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills Pvt.
Ltd. Ballabgarh, Haryana**

6255. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills Private Limited, Ballabgarh, Haryana have installed a 10-12 tonne furnace without any industrial licence from the Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Company has also installed a Bright bar manufacturing plant including a rolling mill without any licence; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter in view of the fact that production figures to the extent of 50,000 tonnes are available with the Iron and Steel Controller?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills Private Ltd., Ballabgarh, Haryana hold a licence No. 261(74), dated 11-6-1974 for the manufacture of 21,500 tonnes per annum of M.S. Ingots for their unit at Ballabgarh. The licence does not mention the number of furnaces, and the sizes, that they can instal.

(b) The department of Heavy Industry have received certain complaints regarding M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Ballabgarh (Haryana) manufacturing bright bars without an industrial licence. The matter is being looked into by them.

(c) From the report received from the Iron and Steel Controller, the firm produced 41,109 tonnes during 1979 and 33,891 tonnes during 1980, and not 50,000 tonnes as mentioned in the question. The matter is under examination of the Government.

Ban on Export of MICA

6256. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in favour of banning exports of mica;

(b) whether it has created a lot of confusion in the mica export trade as India is the world's largest producer of mica accounting for 80 per cent of the world's produce;

(c) whether it will effect our economy; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Proposal to Curb Import of Non-Essential and Luxury Items

6257. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to curb the import of non-essential and luxury items from abroad in view of the rising trade deficit; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Import of non-essential and luxury goods on commercial basis is not permitted under the import policy. Import policy is kept under constant review and steps are taken to reduce imports of goods of relatively low priority.

Mid-Air Crashes to Civil Aeroplanes

6258. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mid-air crashes of civil aeroplanes during the last 3 years and the number of persons killed and injured in each case (State-wise);

(b) the reasons for these crashes; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put a stop to such crashes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) During the period March, 1978 to February, 1981 there were two mid-air collisions resulting in the death of six persons. One person was killed in Maharashtra, and five persons were killed in Punjab.

(b) (i) The probable cause of the Mid-air collision between two Gliders at Pune on 16th November, 1978 was that both the gliders soaring in the same thermal, failed to maintain the vertical and lateral separation and collided in the mid-air.

(ii) The mid-air collision between Pushpak aircraft VT-DSW belonging to Government of Punjab and operated by Patiala Aviation Club, and Air Observation Post Army Chetak Helicopter, at Patiala on 20th February, 1981, is under investigation.

(c) The recommendations made in the investigation reports are implemented to the extent possible to obviate the recurrence of such accidents in future.

Swindling of Amount by Sudarshan Chits India Limited

6259. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Sudarshan Chits India Limited has swindled crores of rupees belonging to general public;

(b) the details of their branches throughout the country;

(c) the total amount lying with every branch;

(d) whether the company has closed its offices and are not paying the money back to the depositors; and

(e) if so, action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a), (d) and (e) In view of the complaints against the company alleging delay in payment of prize money, misappropriation and misutilisation of subscription moneys etc., the Department of Company Affairs have conducted an ins-

pection of its books and accounts under Section 209 A of the Companies Act, 1956. However, the failure to pay deposits on maturity and/or non-payment of interest timely gives rise to a civil claim and appropriate remedy for the depositors lies in seeking redress in a Court of Law. Neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank is statutorily empowered to compel such defaulting companies to repay deposits and/or interest thereon.

(b) Details of the company's branches are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The requisite information is not available.

Statement

Details of branches of Sudarshan Chits (India) Limited (as on 30-4-79)

I. KARNATAKA STATE

1. Bangalore Cantonment
2. Bangalore, Malleswaram
3. Mandya
4. Mangalore
5. Bangalore City
6. Mysore
7. Kolar
8. Doddabalapur
9. Tumkur
10. Chennapatna
11. Chamanga Nagar
12. Virajpet
13. Udupi
14. Hassan
15. Shimoga
16. Davangere
17. Belgaum
18. Chitradurga
19. Bellary
20. Hubli
21. Hospet
22. Jayanagar, Bangalore
23. Chickballapur
24. KGF
25. Gandhi Nagar

II. KERALA STATE

1. Calicut
2. Pantheerankave

3. Kunnamangalam
4. Mavoor
5. Manjeri
6. Feroke
7. Cannanore
8. Balusseri
9. Payyanur
10. Tellicherry
11. Kalpetta
12. Kasargod
13. Palghat
14. Badagara
15. Trichur
16. Kanhangad
17. Ernakulam
18. Quilon
19. Mahe

III. MAHARASHTRA STATE

1. Bombay Sion
2. Thana
3. Nasik City
4. Poona
5. Bombay—Colaba
6. Bombay—Andheri
7. Nagpur
8. Kirkee
9. Nandad
10. Ahamednagar

IV. GOA (UNION TERRITORY)

1. Margoa
2. Panjim

V. GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad
2. Surat
3. Baroda

VI. TAMILNADU STATE

1. Madurai
2. Triplicane
3. Cumbum
4. Madras, Bunder Street
5. Madras, Purasawalkam
6. Coimbatore
7. Salem
8. Pollachi
9. Tirupur
10. Erode
11. Dindigul
12. Trichy
13. Vellore

14. Tirunelveli
15. Madras—T. Nagar
16. Kumbakonam
17. Tuticorin
18. Sivakasi
19. Nagercoil
20. Cuddalore
21. Karur
22. Attur
23. Villupuram
24. Krishnagiri
25. Pondicherry

VII. ANDHRA STATE

1. Hyderabad
2. Secunderabad
3. Vijayawada
4. Warrangal
5. Nellore
6. Nizamabad
7. Chittoor
8. Rajahmundry
9. Kakinada
10. Karnool
11. Vishakapatnam
12. Tirupathi
13. Guntur
14. Vizianag-aram
15. Bhimavaram
16. Cuddapah
17. Anantapur
18. Anakapalle
19. Srikakulam
20. Adoni
21. Ongole
22. Tadapalligudam
23. Tenali
24. Nalgonda
25. Eluru
26. Sompetta

VIII. ORISSA STATE

1. Berhampur
2. Cuttack
3. Jeypore
4. Rourkela
5. Bhubaneswar
6. Sambalpur
7. Rayagada

IX. DELHI (UNION TERRITORY)

1. New Delhi

X. HARYANA STATE

1. Faridabad

XI. UTTAR PRADESH

1. Kanpur

XII. RAJASTHAN

1. Udaipur
2. Jaipur
3. Ajmer

XIII. WEST BENGAL

1. Calcutta
2. Kharagpur
3. Asansol

XIV. BIHAR STATE

1. Jamshedpur
2. Bokaro
3. Ranchi
4. Patna
5. Dhanbad
6. Darbhanga

XV. ASSAM

1. Gauhati

Seminar on "Travel and Tourism prospects: 1981-85"

6260. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar with the theme "Travel and Tourism prospects: 1981-85" was inaugurated by him in the capital recently;

(b) if so, the main demands voiced at the Seminar for promotion of tourism; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National seminar with the theme "Travel and Tourism prospects: 1981-85" organised by Media India was inaugurated by the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation on 28th Feb., 1981 in New Delhi.

(b) No demands as such were voiced at the Seminar, although a few recommendations were formulated.

The following were the main recommendations voiced at the Seminar:—

(i) Permission should be given for serving liquor in hotels, clubs and tourist resorts frequented by tourists;

(ii) Steps should be taken to promote domestic tourism;

(iii) Promotional efforts should be imaginative to attract more tourists to India; and

(iv) Large business houses and undertakings should announce a holiday scheme for their employees with one month pay as ex-gratia payment as is being done in foreign countries.

(c) (i) As far as the relaxation of prohibition is concerned, there is already a system of liquor permits which enables a foreign tourist to possess, purchase and consume alcohol in hotels which have bar licences. Therefore, as far as foreign tourists are concerned, they can, if in possession of liquor permit, consume alcoholic liquor at licenced bars. The Department of Tourism's offices in India and abroad are authorised to issue these liquor permits. The staff of the Tourist Department located at airports also issue all India liquor permits. Prohibition is a matter of national policy and also a State subject.

(ii) Considering the importance of domestic tourism, the Government is laying stress on providing proper facilities for domestic tourist. A Yatri Nivas at Delhi with 1250 beds is under construction. This would provide accommodation and meals at inexpensive rates.

During various Plan periods in the Central Sector, schemes for provision of accommodation facilities in the form of Tourist Bungalows, Youth Hostels were undertaken. Similar programme for development of accommodation and other facilities have been envisaged under the Plan programme in the Central Sector during the Five Year Plan (1980-85).

The Central Department of Tourism also proposes to develop Tourist Village complexes and way-side amenities along major tourist routes for promoting facilities both for domestic and international tourists, subject to availability of funds.

The State Governments have also constructed Tourist Bungalows and Travellers Lodges etc. which provide inexpensive accommodation. The various Tourist Development Corporations set up by the State Governments run package/conducted tours at economical rates for budget tourists.

For providing facilities for a large number of pilgrims, a Society under the Societies Registration Act has been registered which will receive grants/donations from the Central and State Governments, religious/charitable trusts, institutions, individuals etc. From the fund so created, the Society will give grants/loans for the maintenance/improvement/expansion of dharamshalas/sarais/musafir-khanas at pilgrim centres. The Samity would also construct such establishments. The Central Government has given an ad-hoc grant-in-aid to the Samity of Rs. 5 lakhs in the fiscal year 1979-80.

Indian railways already offer 'Circular' tours to domestic tourists at concessional rates. Concessions are also given for the educational tours conducted by various schools, colleges and other organisations.

(iii) In order to attract more tourists to India, the Department of Tourism undertakes extensive publicity in the major tourist-generating markets of the world through its 18 tourist offices located in USA, UK, Continental Europe, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Australia and Kuwait. In addition seven Tourist Promotion Officers have also been posted at vantage points in the USA, Australia, Iran and Japan. Tourist promotion overseas is channelled through these offices, which undertake publicity and advertising through newspapers/magazines, TV and Radio. They also hold sales seminars/workshops for the staff of

travel agents, airlines in the countries within the area of their jurisdiction. The most important tool for this promotional effort is the regular supply of tourist publicity literature and other allied material like display posters, screening of promotional films, organising India Evenings and participation in fairs and exhibitions. In addition the Department has also a programme of inviting foreign travel agents and tour operators, travel writers and publicists, TV and film units in order to promote India abroad as a major tourist destination to help increase the inflow of tourist traffic.

(iv) Large business houses and undertakings operate on commercial basis. Matters such as ex-gratia payment, paid holidays and other such incentives to their employees are determined by these establishments on commercial basis.

Construction of Civil Airport at Dabolim (Goa)

6261. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of Civil Airport and incidental facilities at Dabolim, Goa;

(b) what are the steps contemplated; and

(c) when will the same be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to construct a Civil Airport at Dabolim (Goa). The existing aerodrome at Dabolim belongs to the Navy and Director General of Civil Aviation has constructed a civil enclave to cater to the needs of the civil air services. A semi-permanent terminal building with apron and taxi-track was constructed and commissioned in 1978. Consequent upon the introduction of Airbus to Dabolim, an estimate of Rs. 8.96 lakhs was sanctioned in 1979 to provide additional space to meet the requirements of the

increased traffic. Another estimate of Rs. 2.29 lakhs has also been sanctioned to provide conveyor belt. These works are likely to be completed by September, 1981. The runway is also being strengthened to make it suitable for regular Airbus operations. Construction of additional car park has also been sanctioned. Navigational aids like Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Radio Range (VOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) and landing aids like 3-Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI) are proposed to be provided in the VI Plan.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के पश्चिम जोन (अहमदाबाद) में भर्ती किये गये प्रोवेशनरी अधिकारी

6262. श्री **छोतभाई गामित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978 से 1980 तक के दौरान भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के पश्चिमी जोन (अहमदाबाद) में कितने प्रोवेशनरी अधिकारी भर्ती किये गये ;

(ख) इन पदों के लिए कितने आवि-वासियों और हरिजनों ने आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे और उनमें से कितने नियुक्त किये गये ;

(ग) आविवासियों और हरिजनों के

लिए आरक्षित कोटा कितना है और यह कोटा कितना भरा गया था और पूरा कोटा न भरने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) आविवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए पूरा कोटा जब तक भरा जायेगा और इसके लिए आरक्षित कोटे को भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की जा रही ठोस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में प्रोवेशनरी अधिकारियों की भर्ती, इसके केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की जाती है। बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 1978 से 1980 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में परीक्षा केन्द्रों से भर्ती किए गए प्रोवेशनरी अधिकारियों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

1978	11
1979	8
1980	4

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उन उम्मीदवारों की संख्या जिन्होंने इस पद के लिए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अहमदाबाद स्थित स्थानीय प्रधान कार्यालय को आवेदन किया था तथा जो चुने गये उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

आवेदक		चुने गए व्यक्ति	
अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
1978	547	132	1
1979	340	155	—
1980	1138	335	2

(ग) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि प्रोवेशनरी अधिकारियों की भरती अखिल भारतीय आधार पर केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा की जाती है तथा अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित 40 सूत्री रोस्टर

के आधार पर तय किया जाता है। बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 1978 से 1980 के दौरान प्रोवेशनरी अधिकारियों के रूप में भर्ती किए गए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

(घ) बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि प्रोबेशनरी अधिकारियों की भरती के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के वास्ते आरक्षित रिक्तियों में कोई पिछला बकाया नहीं है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सम्बन्ध में 10 रिक्तियों की पिछला बकाया है जिन्हें मौजूदा भर्ती के दौरान भरे जाने के लिए केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड को भेज दिया गया है।

Restructuring of Tax Policy

6263. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Merchants Chamber of U.P. has urged the Centre to restructure the tax policy in order to induce quicker and higher growth; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No representation appears to have been received by Government from the Merchants' Chamber of U.P. suggesting restructuring of tax policy. The Chamber have, however, in their representation of March 6, 1981 addressed to Finance Minister, made certain suggestions in relation to the Finance Bill, 1981.

(b) The suggestions made by the Chamber will be examined along with similar suggestions received from others before the Finance Bill is taken up for clause-by-clause consideration in the Lok Sabha.

Supply of M.S. Wires

6264. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of M.S. Wires supplied to various States during 1979-80 and 1981;

(b) the reason for not supplying entitlement of 10,000 tonnes in 1979-80; and

(c) do Government authorise any private agency in Kerala to import from within or outside the country; if so, the names of such persons and quota allotted to them in 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no system of regulation of distribution of M.S. Wires.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Import Policy for 1979-80 and 1980-81 provided for import of steel wires in certain grades/specifications direct by the actual users. The relevant details regarding licensing are available in the weekly bulletin of import/export licences issued by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

चीनी का निर्यात बन्द किया जाना

6265. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चीनी का निर्यात रोक दिया है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब से रोका गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चीनी की बिजरी के लिए सरकार पहले ही सौदे कर चुकी है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) जी हां। चीनी के निर्यात पर 21 फरवरी, 1981 से रोक लगा दी गई है।

(ख) ई० डी० एण्ड एफ० एम० ए० एन० (शूगर) लि०, लन्दन के साथ

200,000 मे० टन चीनी का आयात करने के लिए संविदा करते समय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा चीनी की चालू वर्ष की फसल से जनवरी-जून 1981 के दौरान पोत-लदान करने के लिए उतनी ही मात्रा का निर्यात करने के लिए 'सशर्त सौदा' किया गया ।

Steel Production

6266. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel production for 1980-81 at 4.60 million tonnes would be no better than 4.59 million tonnes reached in 1979-80 as pointed out in a report in the Statesman dated the 4th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons for the steel production in 1980-81 being lower than the production level achieved in 1976-77 of 5.3 million tonnes;

(c) whether the production in 1980-81 in the public sector steel plants compares favourably with that in the private sector plant; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The production of saleable steel in the public sector integrated steel plants during the financial year 1980-81 has been 4.746 m.t. which is higher than the production in 1979-80 by 1.54 lakh tonnes. It was, however, lower than the production in 1976-77 due to severe constraints in adequate availability of essential inputs, particularly coal and power.

(c) The production of saleable steel in some of the public sector steel plants, e.g. Bhilai and IISCO in 1980-81 compares favourably with that of TISCO, the only integrated steel plant in the private sector in this country.

(d) Does not arise.

Fire in N.T.C. Showroom at Khan Market, New Delhi

6267. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation showroom at Khan Market, New Delhi did not have any fire fighting device at the time of fire on 'Diwali' in 1980;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said showroom had no emergency exit;

(c) whether National Textile Corporation Officers, have made arrangements for the recovery and normalisation of health of the injured employees; and

(d) what is the condition of the injured employees, how many of them are still not normal and what is being done by the National Textile Corporation to help them and their dependents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir. The showroom had one fire extinguisher.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Both the injured employees are now normal. All possible assistance is being extended to them by the National Textile Corporation by way of treating the period of their absence during medical treatment as special leave and reimbursing the medical and conveyance expenses.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees w.e.f. 1st February, 1981

6268. PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether another D.A. instalment has become due to the Central Government Employees w.e.f. 1st February, 1981;

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this respect; and

(c) the total amount that costs the Government on the payment of each instalment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Consequent on the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960-100) reaching 892.83 at the end of January, 1981, a further instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees with effect from 1-2-1981 has become due for consideration. The question of payment of this instalment is under consideration.

(c) Each instalment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees at the existing rates is estimated to cost the Exchequer Rs. 62 crores per annum.

पंजाब और सिंध बैंक के लिए निदेशक मंडल की नियुक्ति

6269. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब और सिंध बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किस तारीख को हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या निदेशक मण्डल की नियुक्ति कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगनसाई बारोट) : (क) 15 अप्रैल, 1980 ।

(ख) तथा (ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम,

1980 की धारा 3 के अनुसूचन में, ने, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, 2 जनवरी, 1981 से पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक के नए निदेशक मंडल का गठन किया है । इस समय, बोर्ड में एक अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक और रिजर्व बैंक और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों में से प्रत्येक का एक-एक नामित, शामिल हैं ।

अमरकंटक को एक पर्यटक-स्थल घोषित करना

6270. श्री बलबोहर सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा तथा सोन नदियों के सुन्दर उद्भव-स्रोत अमरकंटक को एक पर्यटक स्थल घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रताप शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : अमरकंटक, जो एक तीर्थ-स्थान और प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य का स्थल है, की तीर्थयात्रियों और स्वदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है । अतः यह पहले से ही एक स्थापित तीर्थ/पर्यटक केन्द्र है ।

Selection of Pilots by A. I. and I.A.

6271. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots recruited by Indian Airlines and the Air India during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) whether Government have laid down any guidelines for the selection of these pilots;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the

manner of selection of these pilots; and

(d) if so, have Government looked into these complaints and taken decisions?

AIR INDIA

1978-79

1979-80

1980-81

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The number of pilots appointed by Air India and Indian Airlines during the years 1978 to 1980 are as under:—

INDIAN AIRLINES

15

12

Nil

1978

1979

1980

13

31

32

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Complaints about the necessity of aptitude test etc. were received.

(d) Government, however, did not consider it necessary to change the procedure of recruitment on the basis of this complaint.

Export Target of Engineering Goods from Eastern Region

6272. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the export target of engineering goods from the Eastern Region for the year 1980-81;

(b) whether the target has been fulfilled;

(c) whether the scheme of reimbursement of the price gap has been given effect to; and

(d) if so, the total amount spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) A target of Rs. 200 crores was fixed by the Engineering Export Promotion Council for export of engineering goods from the Eastern Region for 1980-81.

(b) Final export figures for 1980-81 are not yet available.

(c) and (d) Following the increase in prices of steel effected from the 9th February, 1981, Government have decided that eligible export contracts for engineering goods subsisting as on the 8th February, 1981 will be afforded price protection in respect of steel and pig iron, with reference to the price increase effected on the 9th February, 1981. Further, in respect of exports of engineering goods effected in implementation of other export contracts, it has been decided that international prices will be charged for steel. The total amount to be reimbursed under these schemes will depend upon the quantity of the steel to be released for the export contracts covered by the decisions mentioned above.

Rural Bonds

6273. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Rural Bonds which were issued by the Janata Government to give relief for capital Gains;

(b) what was the total amount of Rural Bonds printed;

(c) is it a fact that the Rural Bonds scheme was not a success;

(d) if so, the reasons why Government did not scrap the Rural Bonds scheme and resort to *status-quo-ante*; and

(e) what is the recommendation of the Board of Direct Taxes in regard to Capital Gains relief in the light of (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The total amount invested in the National Rural Development Bonds up to 25th March, 1981 is Rs. 74,11,79,000.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In view of the information given at (a) above, the Scheme can not be said to be unsuccessful.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present to revert to the position as it obtained prior to the amendment made by the Finance Act, 1979.

Raids on Premises of Leading Industrialists of Madras

6274. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities have recently conducted surprise raids on the house and also office of two leading industrialists of Madras;

(b) if so whether incriminating documents have been seized which show that many crores of rupees have been invested in benami names of the employees of the firms belonging to the two industrialists;

(c) whether silver bars worth several crores of rupees have also been seized from their houses; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against these two industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary investigation of the documents seized in the course of searches on 20-1-1981 indicated benami holdings of shares of companies controlled by the industrialists to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs approximately and deposits of Rs. 60 lakhs approximately in the names of trusted employees of their concerns.

(c) Silver articles and ingots weighing approximately 700 kilograms found in the residential premises were kept under prohibitory orders.

(d) Investigations in these cases are in progress. As soon as the investigations are completed, action will be taken as provided for in law.

Investment from Oil Exporting Developing Countries

6275. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is going to face one of its worst balance of payment crisis;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remedy this;

(c) how far Government are serious about the investments from the Oil Exporting Developing Countries to remedy the gap; and

(d) what special incentives and facilities have been offered to attract the investments from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)

and (b). Attention is invited to replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1778 dated 27-2-1981 and Unstarred Question No. 3491 dated 13-3-1981.

(c) Government have created the new facility with the firm hope that large value investments would come from these countries.

(d) Investments from these countries will be entitled to all the tax and fiscal concessions and subsidies given to new investments.

Nationalisation of Textile Undertakings Belonging to Swadeshi Cotton Mills Group, Kanpur

6276. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six textile undertakings belonging to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Group, Kanpur, are being managed by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the total amount of statutory liabilities of these mills still outstanding against the former owners;

(c) whether a proposal is under consideration to hand back the mills to the Jaipurias who have challenged the take-over by NTC; and

(d) if not, why this Group of mills is not being nationalised outright?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statutory liabilities of the mills outstanding against the owners, viz. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd.

Kanpur was Rs. 4.53 crore_s as on 31-3-1978.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court, a hearing is presently being accorded to the aggrieved owners of the undertakings. A final decision on the future of the undertakings will depend on the results of the hearing presently being accorded.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों के लिए भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण

6277. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों के लिए भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण बज बज किया गया था; और

(ख) राज्य में प्रतिवर्ष उस सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर कितनी खनिज पदार्थों का खनन किया जा रहा है और प्रत्येक खनिज कितनी मात्रा में निकाला जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण एक लगातार चलने वाला काम है और मध्य प्रदेश में यह भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य भूतत्व और खनन निदेशालय द्वारा काफी समय से किया जा रहा है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण प्रति वर्ष अनेक महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के लिए सर्वे करता है और वर्तमान क्षेत्रगत सर्वे 1980-81 में भी वह इस काम में संलग्न है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय लगभग 25 खनिज पदार्थों का खनन हो रहा है । गत तीन वर्षों (1978 से 1980) के

दौरान प्रत्येक खनिज के उत्पादन दशानि वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	खनिज	मात्रा इकाई	1978	1979	1980 (अनन्तिम)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	एस्बेस्टस	टन	5	14	65
2	बाक्साइट	"	4,72,756	5,57,011	4,57,108
3	कैल्साइट	"	345	548	1,826
4	कोयला	हजार टन	21,620	24,120	25,240
5	कोरंडम	टन	171	126	159
6	डायस्पोर	"	3,977	5,106	3,765
7	हीरा	कैरट	15,953	15,229	14,371
8	डोलोमाइट	टन	8,65,704	9,42,162	6,89,827
9	फेल्सपार	"	1,639	1,568	871
10	फायरक्ले	"	85,810	98,525	68,300
11	लोह ग्रयस्क	हजार टन	10,940	9,530	9,699
12	मैगनीज	टन	2,33,307	2,62,756	2,66,978
13	चूना पत्थर	"	6,507,848	7,306,141	6,307,158
14	किशोलीन	"	17,804	19,902	16,308
15	गेरू	"	26,529	35,438	27,302
16	फास्फोराइट	"	72,395	95,589	98,588
17	पाइरोफिलाइट	"	22,937	16,815	16,144
18	स्फटिक पत्थर	"	10	30	—
19	क्वार्ट्ज	"	23,822	24,453	27,889
20	सिलिमेनाइट	"	87	108	143
21	सिलिका सैंड	"	14,687	9,017	7,634
22	मार्बलिंग सैंड	"	18,428	14,334	15,280
23	अन्य मिट्टियां	"	389,764	2,53,697	1,63,085
24	स्टैटाइट	"	6,856	10,681	6,395
25	स्लेट	"	10,720	15,736	5,860

Criticism of the Aspects of Current Export Subsidy System

6278. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two members of Tandon Committee, Dr.

Ragnekar and Prof. Amit Bhaduri, have criticised many aspects of the current export subsidy system; and

(b) details of their criticism and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The detail of the criticism made by Dr. Ragnekar and Prof. Amit Bhaduri in their note of dissent are given in Chapter 19 of the Tandon Committee Report which is available in the Parliament Library. The major points of criticism and Government's reaction thereto are given below :--

1. The cash subsidy scheme on exports has led to a loss of Govt. revenue and the benefit is restricted to certain production for export. In a highly competitive export market, Indian exporters have, of necessity, to be compensated for certain inherent handicaps and disadvantage by cash compensatory assistance, and this is in line with the GATT regulations and practices abroad.
2. The total cost of direct subsidies on exports have been increasing from year to year. As exports eligible for cash compensatory assistance are increasing, the magnitude of the subsidies has tended to go up. Every care, however, is being taken that cash compensatory support is given selectively in accordance with the criteria laid down.
3. In a number of cases it has been alleged that cash assistance is much higher than the net foreign exchange earnings. The six special cases mentioned in the note of dissent related to engineering goods sector where higher cash compensatory support became necessary to neutralize the difference between the f.e.b. cost and f.e.b. realisation of steel items, following the rapid deterioration in the position regarding supply of steel in 1971-72. Since, 1972, it has been decided that cash assistance is reduced proportionately when the cash assistance as a percentage of the value addition goes beyond 25%. Further, since June 1973, the condition was imposed that the value addition on export of items using imported steel would be at least 25% higher than the total import content. Thus the cases cited in the minute of dissent related to 1970-71, which are not covered by the present policy.
4. The Tandon Committee has not gone into the cost benefit aspects of export subsidies. The report of Committee of Import-Export Policy and procedures, (Jan. 1978) had gone into cost benefit relationship of cash subsidies on exports and come to the conclusion that cash assisted exports had grown faster than those which were not subjected to this support.

Following the submission of the Report of the Committee on Export Policies and Procedures, the criteria of cash assistance was rationalised, to cover compensation for freight and other cost differentials, provision of initial promotional expenditure for new products and in developing new markets, compensation for indirect taxes which are not refunded through the duty draw back system and high rate of interest on working capital in India. The cash assistance which is selective is normally made available for a limited period extending upto 3 years during which the relevant disadvantages could be eliminated by conscious efforts. The rates of cash compensatory support are reviewed from time to time by a Committee in the Ministry of Commerce.

Opening of Regional Rural Banks in the country

6279. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Regional Rural Banks to be opened in the country during the Sixth Plan period, State-wise and year-wise figures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): 105 more Regional Rural Banks are proposed to be opened in the country during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). The year-wise phasing of these banks is indicated below:—

Year	No. of Regional Rural Banks to be set up
1980-81	35
1981-82	25
1982-83	25
1983-84	10
1984-85	10
TOTAL	105

The Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks will identify districts in various States for establishment of new Regional Rural Banks during the remaining four years of the Plan. It is therefore, not possible to indicate a definite state-wise breakup for the Sixth Plan Period. However, the State-wise breakup of the 35 Regional Rural Banks established during 1980-81, the first year of the Plan, is given below:—

State	No. of Regional Rural Banks established during 1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Assam	2
3. Bihar	6
4. Madhya Pradesh	4
5. Orissa	4
6. Rajasthan	1
7. Uttar Pradesh	14
8. West Bengal	3
TOTAL	35

With the establishment of these 35 Regional Rural Banks the total number of such banks is now 100 covering 163 districts in the country.

अफीम की खेती के लिये लाइसेंस

6280. श्री फूलचन्द बर्रा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अफीम की खेती हेतु लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए क्या पद्धति निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या लाइसेंस जारी करने सम्बन्धी नियमों का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित है ;

(ग) देश में, राज्यवार किन-किन जिलों में अफीम की खेती की जाती है; और

(घ) देश में अफीम की खेती कुल कितने क्षेत्र में की जाती है और गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है अथवा कमी आई है और क्षेत्र में कमी आने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) अफीम की काश्त के लाइसेंस, लाइसेंसिंग सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार जारी किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1980-81 की फसल के सम्बन्ध में लाइसेंस जारी करने विषयक जो सिद्धांत

अपनाए गए, उनकी एक प्रति सलग्न है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) निम्नलिखित आधार पर पोस्त की काश्त करने की इजाजत केवल तीन राज्यों अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में ही दी जाती है। इन राज्यों में मुख्य रूप से जिन जिलों में पोस्त उगाई जाती है, वे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

राज्य

जिला

मध्य प्रदेश

मंदसौर, रतलाम, झबुआ, उज्जैन, शाजापुर, और राजगढ़।

राजस्थान

कोटा, बूंदी, झालावाड़, उदयपुर, बांसवाड़ा, झीलवाड़ा, और चित्तौड़गढ़।

उत्तर प्रदेश

फैजाबाद, आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, बाराबंकी, लखनऊ, रायबरेली, शाहजहांपुर, बरेली, और बदायूं।

(घ) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में पोस्त की काश्त हेतु लाइसेंसशुदा रकबा और उपज-प्राप्त रकबा नीचे दिए अनुसार था :—

वर्ष	लाइसेंसशुदा रकबा (हेक्टेयर)	रकबा जिससे उपज प्राप्त हुई (हेक्टेयर)
1978-79	53698	5208
1979-80	40172	35100

विश्व में भारतीय अफीम की मांग कम हो जाने और इसके परिणामस्वरूप अफीम का बहुत बड़ा स्टॉक इकट्ठा हो जाने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश इन तीनों राज्यों के पोस्त उगाने वाले पारम्परिक क्षेत्र में पोस्त की काश्त का रकबा कम कर दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान पोस्त की फसल की काश्त हेतु लाइसेंस जारी करने संबंधी सिद्धान्त

केन्द्रीय अफीम नियम, 1934 के नियम 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में जारी की गई अधिसूचना के अधीन रहते हुए, 1980-81 के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित सिद्धान्तों का पालन किया जाएगा

I. जिला/तहसील/परगना

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त के मौसम में जिस किसी तहसील/परगने में पोस्त की काश्त की गई हो उसमें तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचित किये गये किसी ऐसे अन्य जिले/तहसील/परगने में, पोस्त की काश्त हेतु लाइसेंस इस शर्त के अधीन दिये जाएं कि किसी एक तहसील/परगने में पोस्त की काश्त हेतु निर्धारित किया जाने वाला एकबा 30 हेक्टेयर से कम नहीं हो।

II गांव

ऊपर उल्लिखित किसी तहसील/परगने में आने वाले किसी भी गांव में पोस्त की काश्त हेतु लाइसेंस इस शर्त के अधीन दिये जाएं कि पोस्त की काश्त हेतु निर्धारित किया जाने वाला एकबा एक हेक्टेयर से कम नहीं हो।

III —काश्तकार

वर्ष 1980-81 की फसल के दौरान निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के काश्तकार लाइसेंस पाने के पात्र होंगे।

(i) वर्ष 1979-80 की फसल के दौरान जिन काश्तकारों ने अफीम की उपज प्रति हेक्टेयर 25 किलो-

ग्राम से कम नहीं दी थी, उनको लाइसेंस नीचे दी गई उपज के क्रम में दिए जाएंगे :—

श्रेणी (क) —प्रति हेक्टेयर 60 किलोग्राम से कम नहीं।

श्रेणी (ख) — प्रति हेक्टेयर 40 किलोग्राम से कम नहीं।

श्रेणी (ग) —प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 किलोग्राम से कम नहीं।

श्रेणी (घ) —प्रति हेक्टेयर 25 किलोग्राम से कम नहीं।

टिप्पणी : 1. निम्नलिखित वर्गों में आने वाले काश्तकारों को छोड़ कर, वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान जिन काश्तकारों ने प्रति हेक्टेयर 25 किलोग्राम से कम उपज दी है, उनको लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जाएंगे।

2. वर्ष 1981-82 की फसल से, सरकार का इरादा अर्हक उपज को बढ़ा कर प्रति हेक्टेयर 28 किलोग्राम करने का है और इसलिए, वर्ष 1980-81 की फसल के दौरान जो काश्तकार प्रति हेक्टेयर 28 किलोग्राम अफीम से कम उपज देंगे, वे 1981-82 की फसल के दौरान लाइसेंस दिये जाने के मामले में सामान्य तथा विचार किये जाने के पात्र नहीं होंगे।

(ii) ऐसे काश्तकार, जिन्होंने वर्ष 1979-80 की फसल के दौरान पोस्त की अपनी सारी फसल फिर से जोत ली हो

वर्षों खेत की पुनः जुताई विभागीय निगरानी में की गई हो ।

(iii) जिन गांवों में फसल वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान पोस्त की फसल को व्यापक नुकसान पहुंचा हो और ऐसे नुकसान के सम्बन्ध में नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त का समाधान हो गया हो, उन गांवों के काश्तकारों को, चाहे उन्होंने कितनी भी उपज दी हो, नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस प्रदान किए जा सकते हैं ।

(iv) जिन गांवों में फसल वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान नाश-कीटों, प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों, आदि के कारण पोस्त की फसल को कुछ नुकसान पहुंचा हो और जहां काश्तकारों ने ऐसे नुकसान की विधिवत रिपोर्ट भेजी हो और/ अथवा विभागीय अधिकाारियों द्वारा उस नुकसान का सत्यापन किया गया हो, उन गांवों के काश्तकार, वर्षों उन्होंने वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान प्रति हेक्टेयर 12 किलोग्राम से कम अफीम न दी थी इस खण्ड के प्रयोजनार्थ ऐसे प्रत्येक गांव की पात्रता उप-नारकोटिक आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित की जायगी ।

(v) जिन काश्तकारों की लाइसेंस हेतु मनाही के खिलाफ अपीलें पूर्ववर्ती फसल वर्ष के निर्धारण की अन्तिम तारीख के बाद स्वीकार की गई हों, वे काश्तकार ।

(vi) जिन काश्तकारों ने वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त की थी और वे फसल वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के पात्र थे, लेकिन जिन्होंने किस कारणवश स्वेच्छा लाइसेंस नहीं लिया, वे काश्तकार

स्पष्टीकरण : ऊपर उल्लिखित अफीम की मात्रा 70 डिग्री गाढ़ पर परिकलित की जायगी ।

III ख. ऊपर उल्लिखित किसी भी श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले काश्तकार को निम्नलिखित शर्तें भी, जो उस पर लागू होती हों, पूरी करनी होंगी कि :--

(क) उसने पोस्त की काश्त के लिए उसे आवंटित रकबे को जानबूझकर नहीं बढ़ाया ।

(ख) उसने कभी भी गैर-कानूनी काश्त नहीं की अथवा वह, अनिष्टकर औषधियों से सम्बन्धित कानूनों के तहत किसी अपराध से सम्बद्ध नहीं था ।

(ग) फसल वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान उसने किसी विभागीय अनुदेश का उल्लंघन नहीं किया था अथवा अपनी अफीम में जानबूझकर मिलावट नहीं की थी ।

IV लाइसेंस जारी करने सम्बन्धी इन अनुदेशों का नारकोटिक विभाग के इस अधिकार पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा कि वह किसी भी व्यक्ति का लाइसेंस, अफीम अधिनियम, 1857 की धारा 9 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रोक सकते हैं, जब वे ऐसा करना उचित समझें ।

Investigation of Diamond Deposits in Madhya Pradesh

6281. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 3.5 crores have been sanctioned by the Centre for detailed investigation of the diamond deposits in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when the work of this detailed investigations is to start and the involvement of the State machinery therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) For detailed exploration of diamond in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, the Government has approved a scheme in 1980. The Geological Survey of India has to implement the scheme in collaboration with Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 2.51 crores for the work to be done by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and Rs. 40 lakhs for Geological Survey of India. The work commenced in November 1980 and is continuing. The state Government is not involved in the scheme.

Import of New Vehicles to Promote Tourism

6282. **DR. KARUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to promote tourism in India;

(b) whether in order to give more facilities to foreign tourists Government propose to import some new vehicles from abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be spent therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Measure, contemplat-

ed for promoting tourism are intensive development of tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, rapid development of tourist infrastructure such as hotels and surface transportation, augmentation of the fleet of national air carriers; intensification of promotion abroad through various publicity media such as films, audio-visual representations, publication of tourist literature, advertisements etc; augmentation of media relations by inviting travel agents, travel writers, publicists etc. on a familiarisation tour as guests of the Department so that in turn they can promote India.

(b) and (c) The India Tourism Development Corporation has sent a proposal to import new vehicles for use as tourist taxis which is under consideration of Government.

Delinking of Subsidiary Banks from State Bank of India

6283. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries are competing with each other at a number of places by having their respective branches;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the S. B. I. can debit the accounts of the subsidiary banks and recover all the amounts due to it on inter-bank transactions, but the same facility was not extended to the subsidiary banks by the S. B. I.;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal to delink the subsidiary banks from the S. B. I. and consolidate them into one unit under the direct control of the Central Government like other nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. At some centres, having potential for more than 1 branch of a commercial

bank, branches of the State Bank of India and one or more of its Associate Banks co-exist, offering full range of banking facilities to the people.

(b) and (c) State Bank of India has reported that under its Agency Clearing Scheme, branches of Associate Banks and State Bank of India drawing on each other are required to report their transaction to the Agency Clearing Department of State Bank of India at Bombay or the link offices of the Associate Bank also at Bombay. All such reports are simultaneously processed on the Bank's computer and the fund settlements are effected either on the same day or on the following working day.

(d) The question of the status of Associate Banks forms an integral part of the wider question of evolving an appropriate structure of our banking system and, therefore, cannot be considered in isolation. However, to make the Associate Banks more self-dependent and autonomous the State Bank of India is pursuing measures to bring about administrative and attitudinal changes in the system and machinery of control and supervision of the working of the Associate Banks.

Recruitment of Class IV Staff in State Bank of India and Nationalised Banks

6284. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1702 on 27th February, 1981 regarding procedure adopted for recruitment of Class IV/Staff by State Bank of India and nationalised banks in Delhi and State:

(a) whether persons were called for from the Employment Exchanges in Delhi since 1978 onwards year-wise;

(b) if so, the total number thereof and the persons recruited from amongst them, and also the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes persons out of them separately.

(c) the number of persons recruited other than through employment exchanges and whether non-availability certificates were obtained from the employment exchanges in each case; and

(d) if not, the basis on which the persons were recruited directly without obtaining non-availability certificates from employment exchanges and the sources from where they were recruited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Study Conducted by R. B. I. regarding Credit from Scheduled Commercial Banks

6285. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Reserve Bank of India regarding the credit from the scheduled commercial banks, as well as the names of the districts to whom the credits were made available during the last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that region-wise studies show that the poverty belt in eastern and north eastern regions gets the poorest allotment of credit while some, mainly northern, western and southern regions enjoy the cream of the credit; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No study as such has been conducted by the Reserve Bank about the spatial distribution of bank credit. However, as part of its statistical reporting system, the Reserve Bank does publish State-wise/districtwise data regarding deposits and advances of the scheduled commercial banks for every half year

ending June/December every year. The latest publication contains data for end-June 1979.

(b) Available data reveal that the credit (Utilisation) investment deposit ratios of the scheduled commercial banks in different regions as at the end of June 1979 were as follows:

	(Percent)
Northern Region	92.2
North-Eastern Region	82.7
Eastern Region	66.4
Central Region	68.0
Western Region	75.6
Southern Region	94.2
ALL INDIA	80.6

(c) The level of deployment of bank credit in any area is dependent on the level of economic activity in that region, particularly in the organised sectors of medium and large industry and trade and availability of infra-structural facilities like transport, communications, power, irrigation etc. However, the banks have been advised to review the performance of their branches in areas where the level of credit dispensation is low and to make concerted efforts to augment the flow of credit, particularly through larger loaning in priority sectors. Measures such as vigorous implementation of IRD Programme, reorganisation of cooperative societies, registration of rights of tenant-farmers and updating of land records, setting up of State-level Corporations to serve as intermediaries etc. being taken up by the State Governments and measures such as district credit planning, efforts to attain higher target for priority sector loaning and special targets for loaning to agriculture and to weaker sections in the sectors of agriculture and small industry etc. by the banks will help increase the flow of bank credit in relatively different areas also.

Recommendations by Maharashtra State Textile Corporation to Nationalise Mills

6286. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra State Textile Corporation has taken over management of (1) Pulgaon Cotton Mill, (2) Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Mills, Bombay and (3) Vijay Manufacturing (P) Limited, Baduera, under I(D&R) Act with the ultimate object of nationalising those mills;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has recommended to the Ministry the proposal of nationalisation of the above-mentioned mills; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) Nationalisation proposals, if any, cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Increase in Various Levies

6287. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total quantum of increase in various levies after the presentation of the General Budget for 1980-81 and prior to the presentation of the General Budget for 1981-82; and

(b) what is the likely impact of these increased levies on the general price-level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The required information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) The general price level is determined by a large number of factors operating both on the supply and demand sides. It is, therefore, not possible to precisely estimate the overall impact of the increase in tax levies on the general price level.

Statement

Increases subsequent to General Budget 1980-81 and prior to General Budget 1981-82

S. No.	Commodity	Rate	Date of change
A. Union Excise Duties			
1.	Khandsari Sugar	Various Rates	21-10-80
2.	Steel Ingots and Iron and Steel Products .	Rs. 110 to Rs. 210 per metric tonne	13-2-81
3.	Paper and Paper Board :		
	(i) Cream laid and cream wove paper not exceeding 65 GSM	Raised from 21% to 26.25% <i>ad valorem</i>	6-2-81
	(ii) Exemption in the case of Impregnated filter paper limited to 1000 m/tonne only	—	10-11-80
B. Cess			
1.	Cess on Paper, pulp and paper products levied under Section 9 of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.	1/8% <i>ad valorem</i>	27-10-80
C. Customs			
1.	Import duty on copper unwrought	65% to 70% <i>ad valorem</i>	1-11-80
2.	Import duty on HDPE, LDPE, PVC and Polypropylene	Various rates	16-10-80
3.	Export duty on groundnut	Doubled	9-1-81
4.	Import duty on certain varieties of viscose staple fibre.	Increased by 10% <i>ad valorem</i>	1-11-80
5.	Basic import duty on Electrolytic copper rods.	40% to 60% <i>ad valorem</i>	26-11-80
6.	Additional duty on plain Aluminium foil and Aluminium foil laminated with Polyethylene film.	Nil to statutory rates	20-12-80
	Basic customs duty on Aluminium foil laminated with Polyethylene film.	27.5% to 100% <i>ad valorem</i>	
7.	Basic customs duty on Soda Ash—		
	(i) Dense variety	5% to 25% <i>ad valorem</i>	} 6-1-81
	(ii) Light variety	35% to 45% <i>ad valorem</i>	
8.	Basic customs duty on stainless steel bright bars and wire rods.	35% to 60% <i>ad valorem</i>	29-11-80

Export of Chrome Ore from Orissa through Paradip Port

6288. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of chrome ore from Orissa through Paradip Port has declined in the recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps his Ministry proposes to take to export more quantity of chrome ore from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c) After canalisation through MMTC from August, 1978, Chrome Ore exports through Paradip Port registered an increase as would be evident from the figures given below:—

Year	Quantity (Lakh M/T)
(i) 1977-78 (not canalised)	0.82
(ii) From August, 1978 to March, 1979.	0.83
(iii) From March, 1979 to March, 1980.	2.17

For the period April, 1980 to February, 1981, 1.45 lakh tonnes of chrome has been exported through Paradip Port. This decline has been due to the sluggish international market on account of recession in the steel industry.

Auction of Goods Seized by Customs

6289. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of goods/articles seized by Indian Customs during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the value of goods/articles auctioned during this period; and

(c) the losses incurred by Government by way of probable interest and damages of goods/articles on unauctioned goods/articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1978	30.94
1979	40.42
1980	52.84

(b) The value of such goods disposed of (by auction or otherwise) during the last three years is stated below:—

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1978	6.04
1979	11.47
1980	17.76

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कपड़ा उद्योग क लिए लाइसेंस

6290. श्री दी० आर० नहाटा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों के दौरान कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये थे और मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों के लिए, अलग-अलग कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ।

(ख) स्वाधीनता से पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी कपड़ा मिलें थीं और इसके बाद वहां पर कितनी नई मिलों की स्थापन

की गई थी और उन में से कितनी मिलें संकट-ग्रस्त हैं और वे मिलें कितनी अवधि से संकटग्रस्त पड़ी हुई हैं ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी मिलों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस देने हेतु आवेदन किया है और इन आवेदनों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुशोब आलम खां) : (क) सूती वस्त्र उद्योग, ऊनी उद्योग तथा कृत्रिम रेशम उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों (विस्तार की स्वीकृतियों सहित) की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। इस विवरण में रेशम क्षेत्र को पिछले दस वर्षों के दौरान जारी

किये गये लाइसेंसों सम्बन्धी जानकारी भी शामिल है।

(ख) आजादी मिलने से पहले मध्य प्रदेश में वस्त्र मिलों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में 24 सूती वस्त्र, 3 ऊनी तथा 1 कृत्रिम रेशम एकक हैं। प्रत्येक मामले में कुल परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए समय-समय पर अलग-अलग मामले में किये गये मूल्यांकन के आधार पर हणता का पता लगाया जाता है। अतः हण वस्त्रमिलों की संख्या बता पाना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, एक सूती वस्त्र मिल मई, 1977 से 'बन्द' पड़ी है।

(ग) प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का कोई आवेदन लम्बित नहीं है।

विवरण

गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की राज्य-वार संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण :—

दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या
(विस्तार की स्वीकृतियों सहित)

राज्य	रेशम उद्योग			
	सूती वस्त्र उद्योग	ऊनी उद्योग	कृत्रिम रेशम उद्योग	
1	2	3	4	5
आंध्र प्रदेश . . .	26	—	—	—
असम . . .	3	—	—	—
बिहार . . .	8	—	—	—
गुजरात . . .	78	—	1	—
हरियाणा . . .	6	7	—	—
हिमाचल प्रदेश . . .	—	2	—	1

1	2	3	4	5
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	3	—	—	1
कर्नाटक	25	1	—	5
केरल	12	—	—	2
मध्य प्रदेश	11	3	—	—
महाराष्ट्र	51	3	3	—
मणिपुर	1	—	—	—
नई दिल्ली	1	—	—	—
उड़ीसा	7	—	—	—
पाण्डिचेरी	6	—	—	—
पंजाब	15	7	—	—
राजस्थान	13	5	—	—
तमिलनाडु	109	—	—	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	31	11	—	—
प० बंगाल	35	1	—	—
योग :	441	40	4	9

Private Trusts Operated by Diamond Merchants

6291. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private trusts operated by the diamond merchants and their names;

(b) whether Government are aware that funds of such trusts are being utilised for financing anti-national activities; and

(c) if so, how Government intend to deal with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Equity Dilution Under FERA

6292. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Financial Express' dated 24th November, 1980, on equity dilution under FERA, which mentions that such foreign companies who have gone down to 40 per cent "have undertaken trading in a big way";

(b) whether the statement made therein is true;

(c) the names of three largest FERA companies, who have gone down to 40 per cent foreign share-holding, and are currently engaging in trading activities;

(d) the trading turnover of these companies for the last five years; and

(e) whether it is better for the Government to use FERA companies in manufacturing activities in core sector rather than allow them to engage in trading activities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the absence of the fuller details of the 'study' to which has been made in the news item, it is difficult to comment on the conclusions drawn.

(c) and (d) Once a company reduces non-resident equity to 40 per cent, it ceases to be a FERA company and becomes an 'Indian' company. Hence data on their activities are not kept under FERA. If information is required about any particular company or companies, it can be collected from other sources and supplied.

(e) Companies having more than 40 per cent non-resident equity may undertake new activities in the core sector only. The FERA process is already complete and only those companies which were predominantly engaged in core sector and exports were allowed to retain 51 per cent non-resident equity.

Cases of FERA Companies

6293. SHRI T. M. SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of FERA companies still remain to be decided for the resting point of foreign equity-holdings, besides drug companies;

(b) have the cases of M/s. Siemens and Union Carbide been recently decided, permitting them to hold foreign shareholding of 51 per cent;

(c) is it a fact that in the cases of Siemens, they have been given time upto 1982 for changing the character of their company, to adhere to the FERA guidelines for holdings 51 per cent foreign shareholding; and

(d) have there been any deviations from the specified FERA guidelines while deciding the cases of M/s. Siemens and Union Carbide under FERA?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The application of M/s. Siemens was decided in March, 1980 and that of M/s. Union Carbide Ltd. in May, 1980.

(c) One year time has been allowed to enable the company to restructure its activities and to shed trading activities of products manufactured by inter-connected companies.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

1. Assam Oil Co. Ltd., Assam.
2. Burmah Oil Co. (India) Trading Ltd., Assam.
3. CASTROL LTD., Bombay.
4. Oil India Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Tata Dilworth Secord Meaghar & Associates.

N.B. The first four cases are pending since negotiations are under way with the companies concerned regarding takeover or other arrangements. The last case was received late and is being processed.

All India Service Test 1978 of Central Bank of India

6294. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of general, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees appeared in the written All India Services Test 1978 of the Central Bank of India;

(b) the number of general, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees who qualified in the Written Examination according to the First List;

(c) the number of general, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees who have been appointed to the Officer Cadre;

(d) whether a supplementary List of more successful candidates was declared; if so, the number of general, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees declared successful on the basis of the supplementary List; and

(e) the rationale behind the supplementary List?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Central Bank of India has reported the following figures relating to the All India Service Test for 1978;

General SC/ST

I. Number of employees who appeared in the test	4964	111
II. Number of employees who qualified in the test according to the first list	237	7
III. Number of employees promoted to officers cadre (including those from the second list)	400	9

(d) Yes, Sir. In the supplementary list 205 general candidates and 3 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were declared successful.

(e) After the result of written test was declared, a representation was made, and it was observed that there were a few questions which were capable of having more than one answer. Keeping this in view, a revaluation was undertaken, and the supplementary list was released thereafter.

Survey on Hot/Sulphur Springs

6295. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have done any survey on the hot/sulphur springs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of those in Orissa with their locations; and

(d) steps taken by Central/State Government to develop these springs in the country, Orissa and in Dhenkanal District, for foreign and Indian tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism has not conducted any countrywide survey on hot water/sulphur springs. However, the Central Department of Tourism carried out a hydrographic survey of only the hot water springs at Vaisistha, about 3 Km. from Manali in Himachal Pradesh. The Survey was carried out from January 1976 to March 1976 and from November, 1976 to March 1977 through the Geological Survey of India. The report of the survey has recently been received in the Central Department of Tourism from the Geological Survey of India. The survey was undertaken with a view to consider expansion of the facilities provided at the hot water spring baths at Vaisistha which are already popular with the tourists who visit Manali.

Subsequently, the services of a balneological expert under the United Nations Development Programme (Technical Assistance) were also obtained to advise the Central Department of Tourism on the further development of the Vaisistha hot springs. The expert visited Manali and Vaisistha in December, 1977 and again in February 1978. Based on his recommendations, the Central Department of Tourism has requested the Government of Himachal Pradesh to make additional land available for the expansion of the hot-water spring baths and provision of other facilities at Vaisistha.

(d) The question of development of hot/water sulphur springs in the district of Dhenkanal in Orissa will be considered when discussions are held this month with the State tourist officials regarding the development of tourist infrastructural facilities along the identified travel circuits in Orissa.

Upgradation of Madras City

6296. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the population required to approve a city into A-I city;

(b) what is the present population of Madras city; and

(c) if the required population is there in Madras, why not it is up-graded with A-I City?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) For the purpose of payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to Central Government employees, the highest classification of a city is 'A' class city. At present, to become eligible for such classification, a city should have population exceeding 16 lakhs according to the 1971 Census Report;

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) On the basis of its population according to 1971 Census, Madras is already classified as 'A' class city.

Workman of Bailadila Iron Ore Project Missing from Hospital

6297. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a workman of Bailadila Iron Ore Project who was admitted in the project hospital on 23rd February, 1981 is missing from the hospital since 26th February, 1981; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to trace him?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A heavy vehicle driver of Bailadila Deposit No. 14 of N.M.D.C. was admitted into the Project Hospital on 26th February, 1981 for treatment of hypertension and depression but is reported to have absconded from the

Hospital at 2 A.M. on the 28th February, 1981. The matter was reported to the local police immediately. The Project authorities also made independent efforts to locate him in and around the project area and in his village and other known places. Subsequently, his dead body is reported to have been located by a non-employee who informed an employee of the project. This employee informed the Project Authorities at about 7.00 P.M. on 14th March, 1981. The local Police was also informed immediately. The cause of death is under investigation by the Police.

Setting up of an Independent Director General to Supervise Allotment and Quota Administration

6298. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small exporters of garments house suffered heavy losses due to improper handling of the day-to-day work connected with export by the APEC;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up an independent Director-General to supervise the allotment and quota administration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). AEPC have created a post of Director General to be the Chief Executive of the Council. The issue of selection against this post is under consideration.

Aid Programme of U.S.A. towards India

6299. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any hardening in the attitude of U.S.A. in regard to its aid programme towards India during the past year or so;

(b) If so, steps being contemplated for securing increased and uninterrupted aid-flows from U.S.A. to India; and

(c) steps for improving utilisation of U.S. and other assistance to India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve aid utilisation from the US and other external sources. These include—

(i) close review and monitoring of the externally aided projects/programmes in consultation with project authorities/administrative Ministries, State Governments, etc.

(ii) ensuring adequate Plan and budgetary provisions for the projects.

(iii) ensuring adequate availability of inputs like cement, steel, aluminium, etc.

(iv) concerted action to resolve difficulties faced by the projects.

(v) simplification of disbursement procedures.

Irregularities by Executive Members of Apparel Export Promotion Council

6300. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some irregularities committed by some Executive Members of the Apparel Export Promotion Council in the matter of allotment of quota of garments for export;

(b) if so, whether these irregularities are being inquired into; and

(c) if so, the details thereof? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Allegations against some Executive Members of the Apparel Export Promotion Council have been received.

(b) and (c) These have been taken up for investigations which are still going on.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के संयंत्रों से उत्पादन के कम लक्ष्य

6301. श्री अशोक गहलोत :
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों ने निजी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों की तुलना में उत्पादन के कम लक्ष्य प्राप्त किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक इस्पात संयंत्र में उत्पादन के तुलनात्मक घांकाड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय कर रही है ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री :

(श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) तथा (ख) : 1978-79, 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 (अप्रैल-फरवरी, 1981) की अवधि में सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र के सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों में विक्रीय इस्पात का उत्पादन तथा लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के प्रतिशत का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में

दिया गया है। अलग-अलग कारखानों का उत्पादन अलग-अलग रहा है। उत्पादन कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है जिनमें आवश्यक आदानों, मुख्यतः कोयले और बिजली, की उपलब्धि महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन यह देखा जा सकता है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ इस्पात कारखानों का उत्पादन टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के कारखाने के अनुरूप रहा है।

(ग) से (ङ) सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के उत्पादन में कमी मुख्य रूप से मात्रा तथा क्वालिटी दोनों की दृष्टि से कोककर कोयले तथा बिजली की कम उपलब्धि के कारण हुई है। आवश्यक-

यक आदानों की सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों में मुख्य उपाय है :— मुख्य आदान सप्लाई करने विभिन्न अभिकरणों के साथ निकट तथा सतत सम्पर्क रखना, इस्पात कारखानों की रक्षित विद्युत इकाईयों की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाना, इस्पात कारखानों की अपनी कोयला खानों से अधिकाधिक कोयला निकालना, कोककर कोयले की देशीय सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने के लिए राख की कम मात्रा वाले बढ़िया किस्म के कोककर कोयले का आयात करना तथा उच्चतम स्तर पर स्थिति पर नियमित नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखना।

विवरण

1978-79, 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 की अवधि में विक्रीय इस्पात के उत्पादन का ब्यौरा

(हजार टन)

कारखाना	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	वास्तविक उत्पादन	लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति	वास्तविक उत्पादन	लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति	वास्तविक उत्पादन	लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		प्रतिशत		प्रतिशत		प्रतिशत
भिलाई . . .	1846	95.4	1706	89.8	1618	97.2
दुर्गापुर . . .	778	77.8	604	60.4	510	65.5
राउरकेला . . .	1042	89.1	1045	89.2	858	87.6
बोकारो . . .	931	62.8	849	61.7	727	53.5
इस्को . . .	481	80.2	430	78.2	467	97.9
टिस्को . . .	1516	97.8	1447	93.4	1386	98.4

Payment of Pension to Government Employees Rendering more than 33 Years of Service

6302. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees rendering 33 years service are paid 50 per cent pension on retirement and in case of lesser service, their rate of pension is proportionately reduced;

(b) whether it is a fact that pension of persons rendering more than 33 years of service, is not proportionately increased; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The present rates of pension which came into force on 31st March, 1979 are as under. These rates are applicable to a qualifying service of 33 years. If the qualifying service is less than 33 years the pension is reduced proportionately.

(b) and (c) The ceiling on the maximum service qualifying for pension has always been a basic part of the pension formula, to which maximum pension is linked. The service rendered beyond this period is not taken into account for working out pension. Before 1-1-1973 the maximum service qualifying for pension was restricted to 30 years. On recommendation of the Third Pay Commission this was raised to 33 years with effect from 1-1-1973.

Amount of monthly pension

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Upto first Rs. 1000/- of average emoluments reckonable for pension | 50% of average emoluments. |
| (ii) Next Rs. 500/- of average emoluments for pension | 45% of average emoluments. |
| (iii) Balance of average emoluments reckonable for pension. | 40 % of average emoluments subject to then condition that the maximum pension does not exceed Rs. 1500 per month. |

बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए गारण्टी

6303. श्री राम बघ : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए दो व्यक्तियों की गारण्टी देनी देनी आवश्यक है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या के पहलू पर विचार किया है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति गरीब लोगों के लिए गारण्टी देना नहीं चाहेगा, और यथेष्ट गारण्टी के अभाव में अनेक गरीब लोगों को इस ऋण सुविधा से वंचित रहना पड़ता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री मंगनभाई बारोट) : (क) तथा (ख) : बैंक, विशेष रूप से छोटी राशि अथवा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के ऋण प्रस्तावों को मात्र गारण्टियों के न होने के कारण सामान्यतः अस्वीकृत नहीं करते। उन्हें विशिष्ट रूप से यह सलाह दी गई है कि कृषि तथा सहायक कार्याकलापों के लिए 5000.00 रुपये तक के ऋणों को स्वीकृत करते समय बैंक मार्जिन, भूमि को बंधक रखने के रूप में सांपाशिवक प्रतिभूति (कोलेटरल सिक्योरिटी), तथा तीसरे पक्ष की गारण्टी की मांग न करें।

विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अर्धान बैंक छोटे उत्पादक कार्याकलापों में लगे पात्र

ऋणकर्ताओं को, 6,500.00 रुपये तक के अग्रिम चार प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की रियायती दर पर प्रदान करते हैं, भले ही उनके पास पेश करने के लिए किसी भी मूल्य की कोई ठोस जमानत मौजूद न हो अथवा वे कोई प्रतिभूति गारण्टी पेश न कर सकते हों, बशर्ते कि वे योजना में वर्णित मान-दण्डों को पूरा करते हों।

बैंकों से यह भी कहा गया है कि शिल्पकारों, ग्रामीण कुटीर उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में एक शिल्पकार या एक ग्रामीण या कुटीर इकाई को उपस्कर के लिए वित्त या कार्यकारी पूंजी या दोनों के लिए 25,000.00 रुपये तक के बैंक ऋण एक सम्मिश्रण ऋण के रूप में मंजूर किये जाने चाहिए और बैंकों को ऐसे ऋणों के लिए माजिन, साम्पाश्विक प्रतिभूति या गारण्टी पर जोर नहीं देना चाहिए।

Separate Domestic Terminal at Meenambakkam Airport

6304. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a separate domestic terminal in Meenambakkam Airport;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and when it will be commissioned;

(c) the reason for the dropping of developing Madurai Airport runway for servicing Boeing Aircraft; and

(d) by what time the airport in Vagaikulam near Tuticorin would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Construction of a new Domestic Terminal Complex at Madras airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.04 crores has been approved by the Government. This project is likely to be completed by 1983-84. Scope of the project includes:

(i) Construction of domestic terminal building with a peak hour handling capacity of 1207 arriving and departing passengers;

(ii) Construction of associated apron area, apron lights and refueling system;

(iii) Construction of taxi-links, ground support equipment, parking area; and

(iv) Construction of approach roads and car park area for the new terminal.

(c) The proposal for strengthening Madurai airport runway for Boeing 737 aircraft has been deferred due to paucity of funds.

(d) There are no plans at present to construct an airport in Vagaikulam near Tuticorin.

Export of Eggs

6305. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of export of eggs from India during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) names of the main exporters of eggs and the names of importing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The quantity and value of export of eggs from India during the last two years was as under:

Year	Qty (Hundred)	Value (Rs in lakhs)
1978-79	28,388	14.03
1979-80	52,516	20.51
(April 79 to January 80)		

(b) A statement of exporters of eggs from India is attached. The importing countries are Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai, P. D. RY, Doha and Saudi Arabia.

Statements*Names of exporters of eggs*

1. M/s. Venkateshware Hatcheries, Poona.
2. M/s. Zenith Tin Works, Bombay.
3. M/s. Allanasons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Arbor Acres Farm India Ltd., New Delhi.
5. M/s. Clare Exports, Bombay.
6. M/s. Essex Farms Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. M/s. Modern International, Bombay.
8. M/s. M.J. Duraji & Bros., Bombay.
9. M/s. Nadem International, Bombay.
10. M/s. Eastern Exports, Delhi.
11. M/s. Blue Star Ltd., Bombay.
12. M/s. Shantilal Negindas, Bombay.
13. M/s. Hindustan Cold Storage, Bombay.
14. M/s. Universal Imports Exports, Bombay.
15. M/s. Srichand Hariram, Bombay.
16. M/s. Diamond Laboratories, Bombay.
17. M/s. Nitin Trading Co., Bombay.

Gold Refinery in Ahmedabad

6306. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had approved a gold refinery in Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to set up gold refineries (to be run by Government) in certain important cities, including Ahmedabad. The details are being worked out.

News-item Captioned "Textile Import Licences Delay Exporters to Italy Suffer Heavy Loss"

6307. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Textile import licences delay—Exporters to Italy suffer heavy loss" published in "Financial Express" dated March 9, 1981; and

(b) the reasons for delay and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) The Government of seized of the problem of delay in the issue of Import Licences by the Italian

authorities for Cat. 2 (fabrics). The problem arose due to difference in our export statistics and the import statistics of the Italian authorities, on account of which certain consignments were held up by the Italians on the ground of non-availability quota for 1980. Pending reconciliation of statistics maintained by the respective authorities in India and Italy, the held-up consignments have been cleared by provisionally debiting the same to 1981 quota subject to adjustment after reconciliation is over.

Raid on State Bank of India, Sahibabad

6308. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether any success has been achieved in apprehending and rounding up the gang of bandits which raided the State Bank of India branch of Sahibabad (near Ghaziabad) on January 20, 1981 with automatic weapons like sten guns and had decamped with about Rs. 6.5 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons apprehended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) State Bank of India has reported that according to the information available with them, one Shri Jagtar Singh, alias 'Major' has been arrested in connection with the robbery committed on 20th January 1981 in its Maharajpur branch located in Sahibabad Post Office jurisdiction.

बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास लम्बित ऋण आवेदन-पत्र

6309. श्री जित्तय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में जिला नालन्दा में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास ऋणों के लिये कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र दो महीनों से अधिक

समय से लम्बित पड़े हैं और ये कब से लम्बित हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त बैंकों के अधिकारी नीतियों का उल्लंघन कर के हरिजनों, निर्धन किसानों, मजदूरों तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने में हिचकिचा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या उपचारी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त संचालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा पिछले वर्ष जिला-स्तर पर बकाया ऋण आवेदन पत्रों के बारे में सूचना प्रदान करने वाली एक सुघरी हुई सांख्यिकीय सूचना प्रणाली विकसित की गयी है। लेकिन, सभी बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत तथा सम्पूर्ण आंकड़े अभी तक, उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके हैं।

(ख) और (ग) बैंकों को, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के लिए ऋण के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने की सलाह दी गई है जिससे कि वह मार्च 1985 तक उन के कुल का 40 प्रतिशत हो जाये। कृषि तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्रों—जिनमें छोटे तथा सीमांकित किसान, भूमिहीन मजदूर, कारीगर, शिल्पकार, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योग आदि शामिल हैं, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को पर्याप्त ऋण की मात्रा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बैंकों के वास्ते विशिष्ट लक्ष्य भी निर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं। बैंकों को अनुसूचित जातियों जनजातियों को अपनी जिला ऋण आयोजनों में अधिक महत्व देने तथा उन आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप के क्षेत्रों के वास्ते जिनमें ये लोग कार्यरत हैं, उपयुक्त विशिष्ट योजनाएं बनाने की सलाह भी दी गई है।

जब कभी इन निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के अनुपालन न किये जाने की विशेषष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो जहां आवश्यक होता है वहां उपरचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है।

Foreign Loans

6310. SHRI SATYAGOPAL M SRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries and the organisations from where the Government of India has got foreign loans;

(b) the total amount of loans so far received country-wise and organisation-wise;

(c) the total interest the Government of India has to pay them yearly in Rupee/Dollar/Sterling/Rouble etc.;

(d) the proportionate investment of the foreign loans in defence and other sectors; and

(e) the proportionate lay out of the foreign loans in production and service sectors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) Information is given in Statements I & II attached.

(d) and (e) Foreign aid is received by the Government of India and enters the Central pool of resources available for the entire economy. Aid received from various sources is in the form of project assistance or programme assistance. Programme aid received from various sources primarily supports the import of commodities, spares, components, and capital goods. These imports are meant for use of various private and public sector units, institutions, States and Central Government agencies etc. In the case of project and non-project loans, a portion of the assistance has been extended for 'services'. It is, however, not possible to segregate

the amounts utilised in different sectors.

Statement

The total amount of loans received by Government of India from various countries/institutions upto 31-12-1980

Country/Institution	(in Rs. crores) Amount
1. Austria	32.07
2. Belgium	62.49
3. Canada	458.36
4. Denmark	39.75
5. FRG	1401.45
6. France	426.97
7. Italy	35.80
8. Japan	809.28
9. Netherlands	411.36
10. Switzerland	37.87
11. U.K.	1211.06
12. USA	4295.28
13. UAE	61.44
14. Kuwait Fund	48.48
15. Abu Dhabi Fund	14.27
16. Saudi Fund	53.89
17. Iraq	157.15
18. Iran	882.11
19. Czechoslovakia	98.04
20. Hungary	12.27
21. Poland	29.96
22. Yugoslavia	18.18
23. USSR	917.44
24. IBRD	627.85
25. IDA	3681.17
26. OPEC Special Fund	31.84
27. EEG (Special Action Credit)	41.68
28. IFAD	6.29
29. Trust Fund Administered	533.96

By I. M. F.

Statement II

The amount of interest payable by Government of India during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of loans received from various Countries/Institutions

(In DC thousands)

(Rs. in crores in brackets)

Country/Institution (Donor's Currency)		1980-81 D.C.	Rs.	1981-82 D.C.	Rs.
1. Austria (A. Sch.)		11902	(0.75)	11857	(0.69)
2. Belgium (B. Fr.)		25136	(0.64)	24231	(0.62)
3. Canada (C.\$.)		2290	(1.55)	1783	(1.20)
4. Denmark (D. Kr.)		242	(0.03)	189	(0.03)
5. FRG (DM)		74812	(32.04)	73377	(30.04)
6. France (F.F.)		81875	(15.03)	79598	(14.01)
7. Italy (I. Lira)		1048712	(0.96)	893107	(0.80)
8. Japan (Yen)		9753135	(36.35)	9728440	(38.91)
9. Netherlands (D.G.)		26874	(10.50)	35112	(13.17)
10. Switzerland (S. Fr.)		2429	(1.14)	2150	(0.97)
11. UK (£ Stg.)		4699	(8.32)	4069	(7.32)
12. USA (US \$)		66597	(52.87)	69570	(55.66)
13. UAE (US \$)		1750	(1.40)	1667	(1.33)
14. Kuwait Fund (K.D.)		644	(1.90)	792	(2.35)
15. Abu Dhabi Fund (Dirham)		2620	(0.58)	2675	(0.61)
16. Saudi Fund (Rial)		7364	(1.77)	12590	(3.03)
17. Iran (US \$)		26016	(21.67)	27972	(23.38)
18. Iraq (US \$)		3301	(2.88)	3161	(2.53)
19. Czechoslovakia (Rs.)		7277	(0.73)	6697	(0.67)
20. Hungary (Rs.)		2569	(0.26)	2225	(0.22)
21. Poland (Rs.)		1814	(0.18)	1597	(0.16)
22. Yugoslavia (Rs.)		Neg.	Neg.	..	..
23. USSR (Roubles)		5420	(5.06)	5792	(5.41)
24. IBRD (US \$)		39533	(31.36)	42590	(34.07)
25. IDA (US \$)		33576	(27.34)	39685	(31.75)
26. OPEC Special Fund (US \$)		219	(0.17)	262	(0.21)
27. EEC (Spl. Action Credit) (US \$)		240	(0.19)	390	(0.31)
28. IFAD (US \$)		29	(0.02)	155	(0.12)
29. Trust Fund administered by IMF (US \$)		1315	(1.05)	3453	(2.76)
			257.24		272.83

Permission to Officers of Income-Tax Department to take up Employment in Private Companies

6311. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of officers of Income-Tax Department who have been permitted to take up employment in private companies during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government have checked that these officers have not given any special concession to these Companies when they were in service and assessed the cases of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Prior permission of the Government is required to be obtained where an officer of the Central Services (Group 'A') desires to accept commercial employment before the expiry of two years from the date of his retirement. The number of Group 'A' officers of the Income-tax Department who sought such permission during the period 1-4-79 to 31-3-1981 and were granted permission to accept such commercial employment is 8.

While granting permission it is ensured that the retired officers do not join the concerns with which they had dealt with during the period of their service. Since officers are not allowed to join concerns with which they had dealt with during the period of their service, the question whether they had given any special concession to such persons, does not arise.

Review of MICA Policy

6312. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to review the entire mica policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government favour export of strategic mica; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). As for all other minerals, policy for mica is reviewed periodically keeping in view the international market conditions, indigenous demand and growth of the industry.

(c) and (d) To regulate the export of strategic grades of processed mica, MITCO has stipulated that orders for high value mica should be supported by orders of easy-to-get items in the ratio 1:2 and in case only high value items are desired, then the buyers will have to pay a premium of 25 per cent over the notified export prices.

Cash Compensatory Support

6313. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing cash compensatory support on group of products produced by manufacturers will be extended also to the proposed 100 per cent export oriented units; and

(b) whether the proposed 100 per cent export oriented units would enjoy the benefits of various other natures extended generally to units or undertakings engaged in foreign collaboration and/or import of Capital goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Government Resolution dated 31-12-1980 giving the details of the Scheme for setting up 100 per cent Export-Oriented Units has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 79 on 20th February, 1981.

Export of onions

6314. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of onion exported during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the name of agency through which exported;

(c) the quantity of onion purchased from each onion-growing State by that agency;

(d) whether it is a fact that onion prices have come down during this season particularly in Gujarat State; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to purchase onion from Gujarat State for export for the benefit of onion-growers; whether Gujarat Government has also requested for that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Export figures are given in the table below:—

Year	Qty.	FOB
(Financial)	(M/T)	in lac Rs.
1975-76	1,11,998	1384.60
1976-77	1,63,533	1885.12
1977-78	56,821	907.35
1978-79	98,078	1388.96
1979-80	87,957	1261.26
1980-81	1,62,574	2597.28
up to 15-3-1981)		

(b) Export is regulated through NAFED.

(c) The information is given in the table below:—

Year	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Total
(July-June)			
1976-77	35,672	—	35,672
1977-78	94,308	1,748	96,056
1978-79	89,451	14,993	1,13,444
1979-80	1,89,000	15,510	2,04,510
(1-7-80 to 1-10-80)	23,332	—	84,532
(1-11-80 to 18-3-81)	61,200	—	—

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) NAFED may purchase exportable varieties of onions from Gujarat on a commercial basis.

Growth rate of tourist traffic in India

6316. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the growth rate of tourist traffic in India during the last three years, year-wise and how does it compare with other leading countries in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that rules are not observed in the functioning of the Department in regard to posting transfer and selection of projects;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures proposed to bring efficiency in promotion of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The growth rate of tourist traffic in India during the last 3 years was as follows:—

Year	Growth Rate (%)
1978	16.8
1979	2.2
1980	4.6

I will explain. The transation was in rate of tourist traffic in respect of selected leading countries on the basis of available data is enclosed.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Rules/criteria are observed in regard to posting, transfer and selection of projects by the Department of Tourism.

(d) It is proposed to identify 2 to 3 travel circuits in each State/Union Territory, and thereafter to intensively develop infrastructural facilities at selected centres falling along these travel circuits by pooling all-available resources in the Central, State and Private Sectors. These travel circuits will then be extensively publicised for

promoting tourism, both domestic and international.

In addition, promotion abroad will be intensified through various publicity media such as films, audio-visual presentations, advertisements, etc., as also by inviting travel publicists, travel agents and tour operators on familiarisation tours of various tourist centres so that in turn they can promote India. With a view to achieving maximum efficiency and utilisation of resources for the promotion of tourist traffic, an arrangement of closer cooperation already exists between the Department of Tourism and Air-India known as the 'Operation Scheme'.

Statement

Growth Rate of Tourist/Visitor Arrivals to India and selected leading countries during the years 1977 to 1979.

(figure in percentage)

Country	1977	1978	1979
India	19.9	16.8	2.2
Canada	-2.4	0.4	-3.8
Czechoslovakia	12.0	9.2	-7.4
France	4.9	2.2	4.3
Hong Kong	12.6	17.0	7.7
Hungary	29.6	38.3	-1.0
Italy	12.1	4.6	13.3
Japan	12.7	1.1	7.1
Malaysia	5.2	8.5	1.2
Singapore	27.3	21.7	9.9
Spain	14.2	16.6	-2.7
Switzerland	9.6	5.8	-3.2
Thailand	11.2	19.1	9.4
U.S.A.	6.2	6.6	1.2

Limit on fixed capital and investment in Small Scale Industries

6317. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the limit on fixed capital and investment in the case of small scale industries from Rs. 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs;

(b) if so, from when and whether the Reserve Bank is extending the facilities accordingly to the small scale industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): Reserve Bank of India has advised all the scheduled commercial banks on the 14th February, 1981 to extend credit assistance to small scale industries according to the revised limits.

Overdrafts by States

6318. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the basis of deciding overdrafts to State Governments by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Central Government are aware of the dis-contentment among the State Governments about the present fixation of overdrafts;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to consult the State Governments about the new guidelines for fixation of overdrafts; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The

Reserve Bank of India has fixed only limits for ordinary ways and means advances and special ways and means advances which State Governments can draw upon. These limits accommodate a State Government at times when it happens that its expenditures are in excess of its receipts. As no State Government is expected to overdraw on the Reserve Bank of India beyond the ways and means limits allowed, the question of a limit for overdrafts does not arise.

(b) to (d) The questions do not arise.

Loan advanced by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists

6319. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by nationalised banks in the agriculturists, in each State during 1979-80, 1980-81;

(b) whether any special schemes for loans to small farmers have been evolved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The data regarding advances by public sector banks to agriculturists in each State and outstanding as on the last Friday of December, 1978 and 1979 are given in the statement. Subsequent data are not available as yet.

(b) and (c) Government of India have sponsored schemes like Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Project, Command Area Development Project and Integrated Rural Development Programme for the benefit of small farmers. Further banks have also been instructed to ensure that 50 per cent of the loans advanced for agriculture are given to small and marginal farmers by the year 1983.

Statement

ADVANCES OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS TO AGRICULTURE AS ON LAST FRIDAY OF (AMT. IN RS. LAKHS)

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	DEC. 1978	DEC. 1979
	BALANCE O/S	BALANCE O/S
Haryana	9403·59	12083·65
Himachal Pradesh	682·97	1030·32
Jammu & Kashmir	421·97	755·32
Punjab	12361·71	15773·01
Rajasthan	8124·13	10681·59
Chandigarh	1263·71	1874·53
Delhi	3769·82	2362·83
Assam	968·75	1796·07
Manipur	86·80	122·96
Meghalaya	55·08	78·01
Nagaland	17·88	24·1
Tripura	190·92	297·32
Arunachal Pradesh	0·75	8·27
Mizoram	1·39	1·46
Sikkim	—	—
Bihar	10623·09	13968·69
Orissa	3534·86	5302·8
West Bengal	8657·67	13143·80
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25·76	46·78
Madhya Pradesh	9698·97	12772·71
Uttar Pradesh	24522·10	31323·25
Gujarat	12935·91	16271·27
Maharashtra	24895·39	29664·5 ⁶
Goa, Daman and Diu	625·92	938·68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3·04	2·69
Andhra Pradesh	24625·36	30720·26
Karnataka	18446·87	21709·13
Kerala	6909·46	10730·30
Tamil Nadu	17469·34	24041·53
Pondicherry	658·73	765·41
Lakshadweep	0·76	1·43
	200952·73	258295·06

Loan from World Bank ..

6320. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received from the World Bank regarding project and non-project aids, year-wise for last three years; and

(b) whether the consortium links

the aid with certain condition, increase of exports etc. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The total project and non-project assistance received (i.e. amounts disbursed) from IBRD/IDA for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows:

(Amounts in Rs. crores)

	IBRD		IDA	
	Project assistance	Non-Project assistance	Project assistance	Non project assistance
1978-79	149.39	—	269.48	1.47
1979-80	120.80	—	445.32	—
1980-81 (upto January, 1981)	118.03	—	342.29	—

(b) The discussions at the annual India Consortium meetings are of general nature with regard to India's economy during the year under review. No specific conditions are laid down by the Consortium. After these discussions, representatives of the member countries/institutions indicate the aid likely to be made available by them together with the form in which it is proposed to be provided.

WORKING GROUP FOR EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

6321. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCIAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Working Group to make a comprehensive review of the organi-

sational structures and functioning of the Export Promotion Council; and

(b) if so, steps already taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the proposal are yet to be finalised.

Credit deposit ratio in banking operation in North East Region

6322. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the credit-deposit ratio in banking opera-

to 36 per cent in June 1979 while national level average is 65 per cent;

(b) if so, whether this trend of decline continues; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The Credit-Deposit ratio (as per sanction) of all Scheduled Commercial Banks for North-Eastern Region which came down from 38 per cent in June 1978 to 36 per cent in June 1979 has gone up to 39.1 per cent in March 1980.

However, these ratios do not reflect the total picture of utilisation of bank funds in the Region as advances sanctioned at branches outside the Region but utilised in this Region and the investment made by the banks in the Securities of the State Govts. and their associate bodies are not reflected by these ratios. Available data regarding advances utilised in the North Eastern Region as at the end of June 1979 and the investments made by the banks in the securities of the State Govts. and their associate bodies in the Region show that their credit investment; deposit ratio stood at 82.7 per cent. Corresponding all India ratio was 80.6 per cent.

(c) The volume of bank credit and its regional distribution is dependent on various factors, including the adequacy of arrangement for formulation of viable schemes of development in agriculture, small scale industry and other sectors, the level of activity of the organised sectors of medium and large industry and trade, and the availability in infrastructural facilities such as power, transport, communications, irrigation etc. However, the problems encountered by the banks in enlarging the flow of credit in the North-Eastern Region have been receiving special attention from the Govt. and the Reserve Bank and measures like accelerated branch expansion programme, opening of Regional Rural

Banks, reorganisation of cooperative societies, setting up of State level corporations for channelising bank credit, strengthening of the administrative structure of the four major banks operating in the Region, recruitment of local staff, setting up of a joint training centre for the officers of the banks and of the State Governments etc. are being implemented.

"Return to Punjab"

6323. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report in 'Hindustan Times' dated 26-12-80 quoting a book 'Return to Punjab' by a former Chairman of STC stating how the STC has been vulnerable to Indian agents of both Soviet monopoly enterprises and Western Cartels; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) For its imports, STC normally deals with the overseas suppliers on principal to principal basis. STC satisfies itself about the capabilities of the suppliers and their linkage/control over the production facilities to meet the contractual requirements. It also enters into contracts with reputed trading houses in the international markets on the basis of strict commercial principles and after following normal purchase procedures.

In respect of its exports, STC can appoint sole selling agents only with the prior approval of the Government. Till now no such appointment has been made.

Proposal for doubling the capacity of sponge iron India Limited Pc

6324. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sponge Iron India Limited has formulated a proposal for doubling the capacity of plant;

(b) if so, the tentative cost estimates for this work;

(c) whether UNDP/UNIDO have been approached for assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a), (b) and (d) The Sponge Iron India Ltd. are working on a proposal to double the capacity of the sponge iron plant at Kothagudem. It is understood that they are at present re-working the details of the proposal for submission to their Board of Directors.

(c) No, Sir.

Supplies of sulphur and crude oil from Iran

6325. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supplies of sulphur from Iran which had been disrupted because of war in that region have commenced;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity supplied so far;

(c) whether Iran has also started supplying crude oil and petroleum products to India; and

(d) if so, how much has been supplied during January and February, 1981 and how much will be supplied during March, 1981 and up to 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a)

and (b) In January, 1981, 45,500 MT of sulphur were shipped for India from Iranian ports after disruption of supplies from September, 1980 when Iran-Iraq hostilities started.

(c) and (d) Iran is one of our sources of crude oil. It will not be in public interest to disclose any further details in this regard.

Issue of guidelines to state government for Negotiations with O.E.D. countries

6326. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments for negotiating the investments from the Oil Exporting Developing countries;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in the absence of any uniform guidelines different negotiations conducted by different State Governments are likely to create an embarrassing position of State Governments when the proposals come up before the Central Government for approval?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) The creation of a new facility for investment by O.E.D. Countries is within the framework of the current licensing and foreign investment policies. The State Governments are generally aware of the basic requirements including the parameters leading to investment decisions of large magnitude. It is not considered necessary that any special guidelines for them be issued. Where State Governments seek the assistance of the Centre in evaluating any project, such assistance will be provided. Given the present mechanism for approval for foreign investments, no situation causing embarrassment either to the States or Centre is likely to arise.

Impact on Foreign Investment Policy for OED Countries

6327. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the impact of the new foreign investment policy for Oil Exporting Developing countries on the Indian entrepreneurs and the interested investors from the Oil Exporting Developing Countries; and

(b) what would be the mechanism and the agency for monitoring the performance of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Attention of the Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1760 dated 27-2-81.

Setting up of Industries abroad by Birlas

6328. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed Birlas to set up industrial plants abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof, name and nature of plants set up by

Birlas abroad, with names of the countries; and

(c) what would be its impact in Industrial growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Some Indian companies with which the Birlas are associated have been permitted to participate in the setting up of joint ventures abroad in collaboration with other foreign parties.

(b) As of now the number of effective approvals granted to some of the companies with which the Birlas are associated stand at 23 out of which 15 are in operation and the remaining 8 are reported to be under implementation. The required details of the joint ventures which have already been set up in accordance with Government approvals are given in the attached statement.

(c) To the extent the setting up of joint ventures by these companies result in the exports of plant and machinery, spares and components from India to the joint venture company, located abroad it may stimulate industrial production.

Statement

Joint Ventures set up abroad by companies with which the Birlas are associated.

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the Joint Venture Co.	Country/Field of collaboration
1	2	3	4
1	The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	PT Elegant Textile Industries.	Indosnica/Yarn.
2	Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd.	PT Horizon Syntex	Indonesia/textile yarn.
3	Kusum Products Ltd.	PT Kusum Products Indonesia	Indonesia/Solvent extraction and mfr. of margarine shortening etc.

1	2	3	4
4	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	Pan African Paper Mills (EA)	Kenya/Pulp and paper.
5	Birla Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Ltd.	India-Malaysia Textiles Bhd.	Malaysia/Synthetic blended fabrics.
6	Berar Oil Industries.	Edible Oil Products (M) Bhd.	Malaysia/Fractionation of palm oil.
7	The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Pan-Century Edible Oil Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia/Palm oil refining and fractionation.
8	India Linoleums Ltd.	Nalin Industries Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia/Palm oil processing.
9	Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	Nigeria Engg. Works.	Nigeria/Light engineering.]
10	Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	Pan African Consultancy Services.	Nigeria/Consultancy services.
11	Eastern Spg. Mills Ltd.	Indo-Phil Textile Mills Inc.	Philippines/Yarn.
12	Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd.	Indo-Thai Synthetics Co. Ltd.	Thailand/Synthetic and Cotton Yarn.
13	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	Thai Rayon Co. Ltd.	Thailand/Viscose Staple fibre.
14	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	Thai Carbon Block Co. Ltd.	Thailand/Carbon black.
15	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Uganda Bags and Hessian Mills Ltd.	Uganda/Jute goods.

Karnataka State request for allocation of funds for development of tourist spots

6329. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to allocate funds to the States for the development of tourist spots in the States;

(b) whether Karnataka State have requested for allocation of funds for development of tourist places having national importance in the State during 1981-82; and

(c) amount allocated for Karnataka for implementation of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No Central assistance is given for tourism projects as Centrally sponsored schemes in the tourism sector were abolished since the Fourth Five Year Plan. Hence tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or the State Sector.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

I.T.D.C. Hotels in Orissa State

6330. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourist hotels or homes run by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation in the State of Orissa;

(b) the places they are located;

(c) whether Government have proposal for the construction of some more tourist hotels or homes during the 1981-82 financial year; and

(d) if so, the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Presently, ITDC is operating a 3-Star hotel namely Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar and a Travellers Lodge at Konarak

(c) and (d) The Annual Plan 1981-82 of the ITDC includes a lumpsum provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for construction of hotels including joint venture hotel project at Furi and a complex of cottages at Konarak. These projects are likely to be taken up for implementation during 1981-82 subject to satisfactory feasibility studies and availability of resources.

Guidelines to Commercial Banks for implementation of 20 point Economic Programme

6331. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to the various commercial banks for the implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme;

(b) if so, what specific measures have been taken or proposed to be taken by various commercial banks of Orissa for the economic rehabilitation of the poor, backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people of the State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has sent guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks for the implementation of the 20 Point Economic Programme.

(b) and (c) Various commercial banks in Orissa are providing *inter-alia*, financial, assistance to the farmers who have been allotted lands for cultivation, to those released from bonded labour for taking subsidiary activities allied to agriculture and for minor irrigation programme, development of handloom sector and in enlarging employment opportunities especially for the weaker sections.

Most of the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Economic Programme are covered by the concept of priority sectors. Data regarding advances by public sector banks to the priority and weaker sections in the State of Orissa as at the end of December 1979 is given below:

As on Last Friday of 1979	No. of A/C	(In lakh of Rs.) Amount outstanding
Advances to :		
1. Agriculture	311544	5302.81
2. Small scale industries (including artisans, village and cottage industries).	22130	2142.38
3. Other priority Sectors	70494	2770.01
Total	404168	10215.20

Contraband Goods Seized Near Veraval Port

6332. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that contraband goods worth Rs. 50 lakhs were recently seized near Veraval Port on the Saurashtra Coast;

(b) whether the persons carrying these smuggled goods in the craft belonged to Arab countries; and

(c) if so, their nationality and measures taken by Government to curb smuggling between India and Arab countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. On 23/24-2-81, Officers of the Customs and Central Excise Collectorate, Ahmedabad, intercepted the vessel "Al-Barkati" off the Veraval coast and seized contraband goods such as electronic goods, wrist watches, and synthetic fabrics totally valued at about Rs. 53 lakhs from the vessel.

(b) and (c) Six Indian nationals and one Pakistani national found on board the vessel were arrested.

The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been strengthened. The existing customs fleet of speed boats has been augmented with the acquisition of additional sophisticated interceptor crafts.

Obtaining of Loans for various Items under 20-Point Economic Programme

6333. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various schemes under which loans/subsidies can be obtained for the various items under 20-Point Economic Programme by the nationalised banks in (i) differential rates; and (ii) normal rates of interest;

(b) the amount provided by each one of the banks during 1980-81 in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the schemes would be continued during 1981-82 and liberal allocations for this purpose ensured; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The beneficiaries under various items of 20-Point Programme are identified by the State development agencies. The banks have been advised to ensure that suitable viable schemes are evolved for assisting such beneficiaries. Only those borrowers who satisfy the eligibility criteria under the Differential Rates of Interest Scheme are eligible to get bank finance at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; others get it at normal rates. Subsidies are normally available under schemes evolved by State Governments and banks do not extend any subsidies.

(b) to (d) Banks have been advised to incorporate the schemes for assisting beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme in the District Credit Plans and the Annual Action Plans. They have also been advised that Annual Action Plan for 1981 and 1982 should be explicitly provide assistance to such beneficiaries. The details of assistance provided/allocated by the banks for such beneficiaries are not readily available

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

6334. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in respect of which the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has recommended the opening of the branches of the nationalised banks during the financial year 1980-81 district-wise;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has sanctioned licences for the opening of all the branches;

(c) if not, the names of these places, where sanction has still not been given; and

(d) the likely date by which the sanction would be given in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d) The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India covers the 3 year period 1979-81. Under this policy, the Government of Himachal Pradesh had recommended to the Reserve Bank in December 1979, 50 centres in the State for location of bank offices. Of these, 9 centres were found to be already banked or for which licences were pending

with banks. Out of the remaining 41 centres, so far 37 centres have been allotted to various banks. The question of allotment of 4 more centres is under consideration of the Reserve Bank. The details of these 50 centres are set out in statement I. In November, 1980, the State Government had forwarded to the Reserve Bank a further list of 29 centres for opening bank offices. In respect of 3 of these centres, licences are either pending with the banks or branches have already been opened. Banks have been asked to assess the remaining 26 centres and their allotment on merit will be finalised by the Reserve Bank in due course. The details of these 29 centres are set out in statement II.

Statement I

List of Centres recommended by Government of Himachal Pradesh in December, 1979 for Branch expansion in Himachal Pradesh

(position as at the end of Nov., 1980.)

District	Name of Centre	Allottee Bank	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Chamba	1. Chhatrari	State Bank of India	Licence pending.
	2. Gehra	United Commercial Bank	Office Opened.
	3. Bairagarh.	..	Allotment under consideration of RBI.
	4. Kihar	..	Do.
Mandi	5. Kotlu	..	Do.
	6. Bhararu	..	Do.
	7. Jai Devi	State Bank of Patiala	Licence pending.
	8. Balichauki	Regional Rural Bank	Banked/Licence pending.
	9. Bhoambia	Do.	Do.
Solan	10. Jaunaji	State Bank of India	Licence pending.
	11. Darlaghat	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	12. Patta Mehlog	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending.
	13. Ramsnehr	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	14. Balera	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending.

1	2	3	4
Kinnaur	15. Kalpa	Punjab National Bank	Office opened.
	16. Sangla	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	17. Sungra	State Bank of India	Banked/licence pending.
Lahaul Spiti	18. Jalaman	United Commercial Bank	Licence pending.
	19. Sumdhu	State Bank of India	Licence Pending.
	20. Rangas	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	21. Awahadevi	State Bank of Patiala	Licence pending.
	22. Ladraur	Punjab National Bank	Do.
Kulu	23. Gadsa	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	24. Fojal	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending.
	25. Sainj	State Bank of India	Do.
	26. Dalas	Regional Rural Bank	Do.
Simla	27. Sainj	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending.
	28. Dral	State Bank of Patiala	Do.
	29. Nerwa	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	30. Khadralla	Central Bank of India	Licence pending.
	31. Mandhol	State Bank of India	Do.
Kangra	32. Dhira	Regional Rural Bank	Banked/licence pending.
	33. Chadhiar	Do.	Do.
	34. Khundian	United Commercial Bank	Licence pending.
	35. Sulaqm	Regional Rural Bank	Licence pending.
	36. Alampur	Do.	Office opened.
	37. Bhadwar	Do.	Licence pending.
	38. Chadi	Do.	Banked/licence pending.
Una	39. Maroli	Central Bank of India	Licence pending.
	40. Nahrian	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	41. Lathyani	Do.	Do.
	42. Chowki Manyar	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending.
Bilaspur	43. Namhol	State Bank of India	Licence pending.
	44. Kuthera	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	45. Hatwar	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending

1	2	3	4
Sirmur . . .	46. Naura . . .	State Bank of India	Licence pending.
	47. Narag . . .	United Commercial Bank	Office opened.
	48. Ronhat . . .	State Bank of Patiala	Licence pending.
	49. Kaulawala Bhooj	Punjab National Bank	Licence pending.
	50. Dhaula Kuan Rampur.	State Bank of India	Licence pending.

Statement-II

List of Centres recommended by Government of Himachal Pradesh in November, 1980

Name of the District	Name of the centre	Remarks
1	2	3
Una . . .	1. Kharwain	..
	2. Suhari Takoli	Licence pedning with United Commercial Bank.
Bilaspur . . .	3. Gehrwin	..
	4. Kalol	..
Mandi . . .	5. Pindla	..
	6. Jamni	..
	7. Dhalwan	..
	8. Bagsaid	..
Chamba . . .	9. Holi	..
Simla . . .	10. Mandal	..
	11. Pandranoo	..
	12. Ghanahatti	..
	13. Kholighat	..
	14. Rhoroo	United Commercial Bank/Banks Branch Functioning.
Sirmur . . .	15. Thamla	..
Solan . . .	16. Kuther	..
	17. Domehar	..
	18. Sadhu Pul	..

1	2	3
Hamirpur	19. Bhumpal	
	20. Kangoo	..
	21. Galore	..
Kinnaur	22. Tapri	..
Kulu	23. Shawar	..
Kangra	24. Badoh	..
	25. Mangwal	..
	26. Guler	..
	27. Ghamukha	..
	28. Tihri	..
	29. Dadasiba	Punjab National Bank Functioning.

Coaching Training before Promotional Examination for SC/ST in Nationalised Banks

6335. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Nationalised Banks who have implemented the scheme of pre-examination coaching training before promotional examinations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in order to fulfil the quota reserved for them in departmental promotions;

(b) the names of the banks who have not yet implemented this scheme; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) to (c): The information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unfilled Reserved Quota Vacancies of Inspectors in Income Tax Department

6336. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies of Inspectors and other cadres reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying unfilled in the Income Tax Department, Delhi;

(b) whether the Departmental Promotion Committee meeting has not been convened by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi for the last one year;

(c) the reasons for not convening the D. P. C. meeting;

(d) whether the Seniority List is being revised as per orders of Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(e) by what time it is likely to be revised; and

(f) what steps have been taken by Government to see that the SC and ST employees do not suffer due to prolonged delay in revision of Seniority List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Some vacancies of inspectors and other cadre reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are lying unfilled in the Income Tax Department, Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. The D. P. C. has not been convened where promotion is from the cadre of Upper Division Clerk.

(c) The Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued instructions to keep promotions pending till rectification of the Upper Division Clerks' Seniority List.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Seniority List has already been circulated and objections invited. Steps are being taken to finalise the Seniority List as early as possible so that no undue hardship is caused to any employee including SC/ST candidates.

Loans from Asian Development Bank

6337. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has applied for loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) this year; and

(b) if so, the response from the A. D. B.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

इस्पात का निर्यात

6338. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजिनियरिंग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् के चेयरमैन के अनुसार इस्पात और कच्चे लोहे की कीमतों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि के कारण यह आशंका

बन गई है कि इस्पात का निर्यात भविष्य में बंद हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) सरकार ने विदेशों में इस्पात की मांग को बनाए रखने तथा भारतीय निर्यातकों को विदेशों में प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) तथा (ख) स्टील की कीमतों में 9 फरवरी, 1981 से वृद्धि होने पर अध्यक्ष, इंजीनियरी निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् द्वारा आशंकाएं व्यक्त की गई कि कीमतों में वृद्धियों के फलस्वरूप इंजीनियरी माल के निर्यातों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है। मामले पर विचार करने के बाद सरकार ने पहले ही निर्णय कर लिया है कि इंजीनियरी माल के लिए जो पात्र निर्यात संविदाएं 8 फरवरी, 1981 को चल रही थीं उनको 9 फरवरी, 1981 को की गई कीमत वृद्धि के संदर्भ में स्टील तथा कच्चे लोहे के सम्बन्ध में कीमत संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा, अन्य निर्यात संविदाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए इंजीनियरी माल के जो निर्यात किए गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि स्टील के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतें ली जाएंगी।

जहाँ तक स्वयं स्टील के निर्यातों का सम्बन्ध है, उत्पादन में कमी और भारत के अन्दर बढ़ी हुई मांग के कारण मुख्यतः पिछली वचनबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए निर्यातों में भारी कमी करके उन्हें न्यूनतम आवश्यक सीमा तक कर दिया गया है।

Hokey Club Group at Japan to Put up Japanese Hotel Complex at Dhauli Near Bhubaneswar

6339. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Hokey Club Group of Japan has agreed to put up a Japanese hotel complex at Dhauli near Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry plan to sponsor this project; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far by his Ministry and when this project will come up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Hotel Corporation of India and M/s Hokey Club of Japan are having explanatory talks on the subject. It is therefore too premature to say when this project will come up.

Payment by Orissa Government to DC for Preparation of Master Plan for Tourism

6340. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has paid Rs 50,000/- (Fifty thousands) to the ITDC for preparation of a Master Plan for Orissa for promotion of tourism in the State;

(b) if so, when the Master Plan was prepared;

(c) if not by which date it will be completed; and

(d) the reasons of such unusual delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The ITDC received a sum of Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 4000/- for preparation of General Perspective Plan for development of tourism

in Orissa and towards travelling expenses respectively.

(b) and (c) A survey of tourist centres was conducted in January/February, 1979 and a draft summary of the recommendations of the General Perspective Plan was submitted to the Government of Orissa in October, 1979. Subsequently discussions were held with the State Government and the detailed report is under finalisation.

(d) The delay in preparation of the Perspective Plan is attributed to the fact that it involved collection of Statistical data and other relevant information in respect of large number of tourist centres in the State of Orissa.

Office Building for Accountant General's Office Trichur, Kerala

6341. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot has been acquired for the construction of office building for the Accountant General's Office, Kerala at Trichur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction work has not yet started; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plot in question measuring 0.3446 hectare was acquired in February, 1976 at a cost of Rs. 2,20,500 from the Cochin Devaswom Board through the Revenue Authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Before starting the work certain formalities like preparation of layout plan, estimates, etc. were to be completed and administrative approval and expenditure sanction obtained. After completion of all formalities administrative approval and expendi-

ture sanction for the work have now been accorded and the work is likely to be taken up by the Central Public Works Department for execution shortly.

Foreign Countries Participated in Leipzig Fair

6342. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in Leipzig fair in the German Democratic Republic in the month of March, this year;

(b) the names of other foreign countries participated; and

(c) the details of business got?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) There was no official participation by India in the Leipzig Spring Fair held during March 1981. TFAI, however, approved the direct participation of some Indian firms in the Fair.

(b) and (c) As India did not officially participate in the Fair, no information on participation by other countries in the Fair or business booked is available.

Vacant Posts of Collectors at Patna .. Central Excise and Customs Collectorate

6343. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of both the Collectors at Patna Central Excise and Customs Collectorate were vacant for several months in the year 1978-79 and one post is still vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the vacancy will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No,

Sir. Of the two posts of Collectors at Patna, none is vacant at present. During the year 1978-79, the post of Collector of Customs (Proventive), Patna was held by a regular incumbent throughout the year. As regards the post of Collector of Central Excise, Patna, it was held as an additional charge by the Collector of Customs (Preventive) Patna for a period of 4½ months during the financial year 1978-79, consequent on the retirement of the regular incumbent and till the substitute joined on 16-8-78.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Regional Council Meeting of Central Excise and Customs, Patna Collectorate

6344. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Council meeting of Central Excise and Customs, Patna Collectorate has not been held for the last many months though according to this constitution it must meet once in two months;

(b) if so, what were the reasons therefor and who were responsible for this lapse; and

(c) what action has been taken against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. According to the Constitution as it existed during the year 1980 and earlier, the RAC meetings were to be held twice a year both for Organised and Small Scale Industries Sectors. In the Central Excise Collectorate, Patana the RAC meetings for Organised Sector were held on 30-8-80 and 20-12-80 and for Small Scale Industries Sector two such meetings were held on 8-9-80 and 22-12-80, during the year 1980. One meeting of the RAC Organised Sector was also held on 23-3-81.

Government have now advised the Collectors of Central Excise that in order to activate the Regional Advisory Committees, the meetings of these Committees may be held *once in three months* instead of *once in six months* as at present.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above

I. A. suffered heavy losses during 1979-80 and 1980-81

6345. SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has suffered heavy losses during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding the future prospects and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Indian Airlines suffered a loss of Rs. 2.34 crores during the year 1979-80. The estimated loss during 1980-81 is Rs. 3.78 crores.

(b) Indian Airlines estimates a profit of Rs. 0.03 crores during the year 1981-82 mainly due to various economy measures adopted such as straightening of routes, reduction in manpower costs, overtime, telephones and various other reductions in revenue expenditure as well as capital expenditure.

Agreement with U.K.

6346. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with United Kingdom on promotion of exports of engineering goods and also to remove constraints other exports to improve our balance of trade with that country; and

(b) if so, the nature of the agreement signed and the extent of effect it will have on our exports to that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At the last meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held in New Delhi from 19th to 22nd January, 1981, the question of promotion of Indo-British trade, economic and industrial cooperation including the possibilities of Indo-British collaboration in third country ventures was generally discussed, but no specific agreement was signed.

Money Circulation

6347. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of money circulated in the country as on 1st March, 1981 and details thereof in different currency notes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The total amount of currency (including all coins) in circulation was Rs. 13385.34 crores on 27-2-1981 and Rs. 13448.00 crores on 6-3-1981. Information as of first March 1981, which was a Sunday, is not available. The latest available information regarding the denomination-wise break-up of currency notes is for the end of August 1980 and the same is given below:

Value in Rs. Crores

Re. 1/-	205.71
Rs. 2/-	241.03
Rs. 5/-	610.49
Rs. 10/-	1,851.44
Rs. 20/-	961.73
Rs. 50/-	1,932.46
Rs. 100/-	6,304.62

Total	12,107.48
-------	-----------

**सहारा सेविंग एण्ड फाइनेन्स
प्राइवेट लिमिटेड में जनता का पूँजी निवेश**

6348. श्री चन्द्रपाल शेलानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि ग्राम जनता के व्यक्तियों ने सहारा सेविंग एण्ड फाइनेन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नामक एक कम्पनी में भारी धन राशि का पूँजी निवेश किया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी अनुमानित राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) यह कम्पनी किस कानून के अन्तर्गत पूँजीनिवेश ले रही है और क्या सरकार न यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की है कि क्या यह कम्पनी इस बारे में सभी नियमों का ठीक प्रकार से पालन कर रही है और क्या लोगों द्वारा निवेश की गई पूँजी इस कम्पनी में सुरक्षित है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ग्राम जनता के हित में आवश्यक स्पष्टीकरण देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनसाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि यह कम्पनी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा में कार्य कर रही अपनी शाखाओं के माध्यम से "इनामी चिट्टे" जारी करने के कार्य में लगी हुई थी। इनामी चिट्टों को जारी किये जाने पर, इनामी चिट तथा धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) अधिनियम, 1978 द्वारा जो 12 दिसम्बर, 1978 से प्रभावी हुआ था, रोक लगा दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों में इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए रिजर्व बैंक

के साथ परामर्श करके, नियम बनाने का प्राधिकार निहित किया गया था। इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन, इनामी चिट कम्पनियों के प्रवर्तकों को अपनी मौजूदा स्कीमों का परिसमापन करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक दो वर्षों का समय दिया गया था। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, प्रवर्तकों द्वारा, विवरणों की सारणी तथा परिसमापन आयोजनाएं सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के अनुमोदनार्थ भेजी जानी थीं। इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन, कम्पनी अपनी मौजूदा स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में परिसमापन कार्यक्रम भेज चुकी है। 30 सितम्बर, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, कम्पनी के विना आडिट किये गये तुलन पत्र, जो कि परिसमापन कार्यक्रम के साथ भेजा गया था, के मुताबिक कम्पनी द्वारा चलाई जा रही इनामी चिट्टों/धन परिचालन स्कीमों के अभिदाताओं (जनता) को कम्पनी द्वारा 31.37 लाख रुपये की राशि वापस अदा की जानी थी। ऐसी कम्पनियों की जमाओं की राशि की वापस अदा करने के लिए बाध्य करने की संविधिक शक्तियाँ न तो सरकार और न ही रिजर्व बैंक के पास हैं। जमाओं का स्वीकार किया जाना, जमाकर्ता तथा सम्बन्धित कम्पनी के बीच एक संविदा जैसा होता है तथा संविदा भंग होने के मामले में न्यायालय से उसका उपचार कराना होता है।

Income Tax Arrears against Leading Companies Manufacturing Motor Parts

6349. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrears of Income-tax evasion amounting to more than a crore of rupees are due

against some leading companies manufacturing motor parts in Delhi and Faridabad;

(b) if so, particulars of such companies and details of Income-tax due;

(c) what action has been taken by the Income-tax authorities to recover the dues; and

(d) action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d) The information has been called for from the Commissioners of income-tax, Delhi and Rohtak. The requisite information will be collected and furnished as soon as possible?

Agreement for foreign collaboration in Hotel Industry

6350. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement for foreign collaboration in hotel industry has been signed; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, the following 8 hotels in India have foreign collaboration:—

S. No.	Name of hotel	Name of Indian party	Name of foreign party
1	Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental, New Delhi	The East-India Hotels Ltd. Delhi.	Intercontinental Hotels Corporations, U.S.A.
2	Hotel Taj Mahal Intercontinental, Bombay.	The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. Bombay.	Do.
3	Hotel Holiday Inn, Bombay	Eastern International Hotels Ltd. Bombay	Holiday Inns Inc. U.S.A.
4	Hotel Adyar Gate, Madras (Under construction)	M/s Adyar Gate Hotel Ltd. Madras	Do.
5	Hotel Holiday Inn, Agra	Northern India Hotels Ltd.	Do.
6	Hotel Maurya Sheraton, New Delhi	I.T.C. Ltd.	Sheraton International U.S.A.
7	Hotel Mughal Sheraton, Agra	Do.	Do.
8	Hotel Chola Sheraton, Madras	Do.	Do.

Marketing of Apples of Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir

6351. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of exporting the apples of Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir with a view to avoid the glut of apple and avoid fall of its prices

to the unremunerative level during marketing season;

(b) if so, the names of the countries contacted for the marketing of this perishable horticultural item which happens to be the only cash crop and bone of economy of this economically backward hilly region of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not coming to the rescue of the economically

backward apple growers who are exploited by the commission agents and middlemen in the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries have been made by exporters in various countries including Gulf countries, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka etc.

(c) Does not arise.

व्यय विभाग में हिन्दी का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की समस्या

6352. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जून, 1979 से पहले व्यय विभाग में हिन्दी कार्य के लिए नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों की न तो वैयक्तिक शिकायतें थीं और न ही कोई प्रशासनिक समस्या थी ;

(ख) यदि कोई शिकायत थी, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस विभाग के पास 30 जून, 1979 तक कर्मचारियों के कितने अभ्यावेदन अथवा शिकायतें विचाराधीन थीं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उसके बाद हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं और यदि हां, तो वे शिकायतें किस तरह की थीं और कितने मामलों में कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए पक्षपात, भ्रष्ट तरीकों तथा अनियमितताओं के परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी कर्मचारियों में असंतोष की शिकायतें मिली थी और यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सर्वाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) व्यय विभाग में जून, 1979 से पहले भी हिन्दी कार्य के लिए नियुक्त कर्मचारियों की प्रशासनिक समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन मिलते रहे हैं। 30 जून, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस विभाग में कोई शिकायतें विचाराधीन नहीं थी। पहले प्राप्त दो अभ्यावेदन उस तारीख को विचाराधीन थे। ये सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों के उनके वर्तमान पदों पर स्थाई रूप से ले लिये जाने और उच्चतर पदों पर पदोन्नति के बारे में थे।

(ग) और (घ) हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में, बाद में मिली शिकायतें मुख्यतः कुछ हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के तरीकों और साथ ही कुछ कर्मचारियों के व्यवहार के बारे में थी। इन शिकायतों की विधिवत जांच की गई और यह पाया गया कि प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध पक्षपात, भ्रष्ट तरीकों और अनियमितताओं के आरोपों का कोई आटोधा नहीं था।

खेतड़ी तांबा काम्प्लैक्स में प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने में प्राथमिकता

6353. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतड़ी तांबा काम्प्लैक्स स्थापित करने के लिए जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि और मकानों का अधिग्रहण किया गया है उन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या कई मामलों में भूमि के संयुक्त रूप से एक "खातें में 10 व्यक्ति मालिक थे और उनके नाम "खाता खतोनी में दर्ज थे परन्तु उन्हें अलग-अलग रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या अकुशल कार्यों के लिए भी खेतड़ी और राजस्थान के लोगों को नहीं लिया गया है ;

(घ) खेतड़ी और राजस्थान के जिन व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है उनका अनुपात अन्य राज्यों के व्यक्तियों की तुलना में कितना है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुशल कारीगर और अधिकारियों के रूप में राजस्थान के उच्च योग्यताधारी व्यक्तियों को भी रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है और अन्य राज्यों के व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है । यदि हां, तो इन वर्गों में स्थानीय और बाहरी व्यक्तियों का क्या अनुपात है; और

(च) क्या स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ कराए जाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणवमुखर्जी) : (क) हां ।

(ख) कम्पनी द्वारा जिन लोगों की जमीन ली गई है उन में और उनके आश्रितों में से प्रति अधिग्रहीत भूखंड पीछे एक व्यक्ति के हिसाब से रोजगार देने पर विचार किया जाता है । भले ही वह भूखंड एक खसरे में हो या एक से अधिक खसरे में हो । खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि कथित भूखंड के बदले खातेदारों के आश्रितों को ही रोजगार मिला है ।

(ग) सभी अकुशल कामों के लिए स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय की मार्फत भर्ती की जाती है । समझौता करार की शर्तों के अनुसार जिस दैनिक मजदूर ने मार्च, 1976 से अगस्त, 1978 के दौरान 50 दिन भी काम किया था उसे भी अकुशल किस्म का

नियमित काम दे दिया गया है । अब तक ऐसे 252 दैनिक मजदूर लिए गए हैं जिनमें से 237 राजस्थान के हैं ।

(घ) 1977 में संकलित जानकारी के अनुसार कम्पनी में रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों में राजस्थान के व्यक्ति 76.19 प्रतिशत हैं ।

(ङ) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि राजस्थान के बाहर के व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है । कम्पनी में भर्ती रोजगार कार्यालय (रिक्तियों की अनिवार्य अधिसूचना) अधिनियम के अनुसार की जाती हैं । जब रोजगार कार्यालयों से उम्मीदवारों के नाम नहीं मिलते हैं तभी अखिल भारतीय आधार पर समाचारपत्रों में पदों का विज्ञापन जारी किया जाता है जिसके उत्तर में राजस्थान के व्यक्ति भी आवेदन करते हैं ।

(च) स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ कराने की कार्रवाई प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा पहले से की जा रही है ।

Dilution of Foreign Equity by Drug .. Multinationals ..

6354. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked drug multinationals to dilute their foreign equity under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, whether some of the Companies have either refused to comply or are being permitted to retain 74 per cent foreign equity, the maximum permissible limit; and

(c) if so which are those companies and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) Attention of the Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3449 dated 13-3-1981. The permissible level of foreign equity has not been determined in the case of about 20 drug companies. When directives are issued, no company can afford to refuse compliance since these directives are statutory in nature.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation's Joint Venture with Iran/Iraq for Production of Alumina

6355. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, a Gujarat Government Undertaking, has entered into an agreement with Iran/Iraq Government for production of alumina in Kutch as a joint venture; and

(b) if so, details of know how, the annual production of alumina and the time schedule for the plant going into production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting with Multinationals regarding Investment

6356. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a top level meeting between the largest multinationals and Ministers and officials of the Government of India was held on 15th to 18th March, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed during the meeting;

(c) whether any final decision in regard to investment in India by these multinationals has been agreed to; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ((SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)

and (b) No top level meeting of the nature was held. Some representatives from the Government were invited to address a Roundtable organised by the Business International Executive Services from the 15th to 18th March, 1981. Views were exchanged on matters of common interest, in particular regarding policies and procedures governing foreign investment.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Development programme of textile Industries

6357. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development programme of the textile industry has been finalised and approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposed plan;

(c) to what extent the income growth rate will be annually at the time of its implementation; and

(d) what will be the production of handlooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Sixth Plan are:

(i) To allow maximum possible growth of handlooms in the decentralised sector for generating more employment;

(ii) To increase production and improve distribution structure of the controlled cloth;

(iii) To extend all possible help within the budgetary provision for modernisation and rehabilitation of the entire industry;

(iv) To keep a harmonious balance of different kinds of fibres production and use in view of the trend of

demand both in domestic and export market. Cotton, however, will remain the main fibre for use in the textile industry; and

(v) Total cloth requirement has been estimated at 13,600 million metres by the end of the Sixth Plan period, viz. 1984-85.

(c) An income growth rate of 5.2 per cent has been considered.

(d) By the end of the plan period, i.e. 1984-85, a target of 4,100 million metres is envisaged in the handloom sector.

Promotion of managerial cadre in the Public sector undertakings

6358. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to promote the managerial cadre in public sector undertakings, to optimise their productivity and efficiency;

(b) if so, the main details of the scheme;

(c) whether Government are considering the new managerial service which would cover various fields of specialisation;

(d) if so, what are the other details of the scheme;

(e) when this scheme is likely to be enforced; and

(f) to what extent formation of this managerial cadre will be helpful to the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (f) Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to promotion of managerial cadres in the public enterprises below the Board level. No new scheme has been introduced. The powers to create and to make appointments to the managerial posts below the Board level have been delegated

to the enterprises themselves. They have also been entrusted with the responsibility of introducing appropriate schemes of cadre building and management development in respect of such managerial posts. Government have, however, retained the responsibility for appointment to top posts in these enterprises. The procedure for selection and appointment to these top posts is laid down in Government of India's Resolution dated 30th August, 1974 setting up the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

International agreement between jute producing countries

6359. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the progress, if any, made towards an international agreement between the Jute Producing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) At the meeting of Jute producing countries held in Dacca in December, 1980, under the aegis of ESCAP, a decision in principle, has been taken on co-operation among Jute producing countries. However, it was felt that further careful consideration should be given to the specific objectives, functions and other related aspects by the individual Governments concerned.

Deposits of Borax and Sulphur found in Ladakh

6360. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of Borax and Sulphur side by side in the same locality have been found in the Puga Valley of Ladakh;

(b) if reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, state the total estimated quantity of Borax and Sulphur separately and total estimated value of the each mineral; and

(c) steps taken to extract the minerals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In the Puga Valley of Ladakh minor occurrences of Sulphur and Borax have been recorded.

(b) About 5,400 tonnes of Borax have been estimated in the Puga Valley. Besides, 1,200 tonnes are expected to be replenished every year as surface encrustation and about 2,10,700 tonnes of crude Sulphur with 8.65 to 24.40 per cent purity both in crystalline and amorphous state are estimated. Refined Borax sells at about Rs. 4500/- tonnes and elemental sulphur is about Rs. 1400/- tonnes.

(c) Borax is being refined by the State Government. The exploitation of Sulphur is not economically viable.

Survey of Mineral in Ladakh

6361. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the survey parties of Geological Survey of India started conducting survey of minerals and other materials in the Ladakh region;

(b) names of different minerals and other materials located so far along-with estimated quantum and value thereof; and

(c) steps taken or recommendations made in respect of each items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The first account of the geological survey of Ladakh Region from Geological Survey of India was in 1865. Mineral exploration work started on regular basis from 1962 onwards.

(b) and (c) Major mineral deposits so far located in the Ladakh region include 5,400 tonnes of crude borax, 0.525 million tonnes of reserves of limestone, 2,10,700 tonnes of crude

sulphur with 8.65 to 24.40 percent purity and 0.2 million tonnes of potash salt. Other reported occurrences of minerals include gypsum, flourspar, chromite, copper ore. The refined borax sells at about Rs. 4500/- tonnes and elemental sulphur at about Rs. 1400/- tonnes. The assessment of mineral deposits mentioned above is in progress. Recommendations and exploitation will depend on results of assessment. Borax is however being recovered at Puga by the J&K Minerals Limited.

जगना कपड़ा

6362. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 की अवधि में ऐसी कौन-कौन सी मिलें हैं जिन्होंने निर्धारित मात्रा से कम कपड़ा सत्याई किया है और ऐसी कौन-कौन सी मिलें हैं जो सरकार को कपड़ों का (जनता) कपड़ा बिलकुल सत्याई नहीं कर सकी हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : कपड़ों का कपड़ा योजना इस समय ठेके के आधार पर चल रही है और प्रत्येक मिल पर कपड़ों के कपड़े की पूर्ति करने का कोई दायित्व नहीं है। अतः मिलों द्वारा निर्धारित मात्रा से कम मात्रा की पूर्ति करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Aerial Piracy before Boarding the Aircraft

6363. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent rise in acts of aerial piracy. Government have taken some more effective measures for frisking of passengers before boarding the aircraft and also

keeping a strict check over the movement of personnel—whether on duty or off duty—in the airport operational area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Anti-hijacking and anti-sabotage security measures have been tightened at all airports. The movement of personnel into the operational area of the airport is regulated as a basic security requirement.

The airport security receives close and continuous attention of the Government. Security arrangements are reviewed from time to time keeping in view the intelligence reports and other developments with a view to preventing hijacking, sabotage and other form of unlawful interference with civil aviation.

Indo-Kuwait collaboration

6364. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Kuwait had sought India's collaboration in setting up a number of industries in Kuwait;

(b) if so, the details of industries for which collaboration has been sought; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). During Indo-Kuwait investment talks, held at New Delhi, in February, 1981, the Kuwait had, *inter-alia*, expressed a desire to get expertise from India for developing their small scale industries and for setting up industrial estates in Kuwait. Earlier, during his visit to India in September, 1980, the Kuwaiti Minister of Industry and Commerce had evinced particular interest in setting up petro-chemical and machine-tool industries in Kuwait with Indian assis-

tance. However, no formal proposal has been received on any of these from the Kuwaiti Government

Visit of Commercial delegations to India

6365. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many commercial delegations have visited India during the year 1980-81;

(b) full particulars thereof i.e. country of origin number of members in delegation, purpose and visiting dates of each delegation; and

(c) what facilities were given by Government of India during their stay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information in respect of official delegations is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library (See no LT-2288/81) Information in respect of commercial delegations that may have visited India during 1980-81 at the instance of Public Sector Undertakings/Corporations etc. under this Ministry is not available.

Outstanding Advances by Nationalised Banks to Top 100 Companies

6366. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the outstanding advances by nationalised banks, as on 31st December, 1980 to (i) the top 100 companies registered under M.R.T.P. Act (ii) small scale industry. (iii) small and marginal farmers and (iv) private commercial sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): As on 31-12-1979, the outstanding advances of public sector banks to the companies belonging to 86 large industrial houses registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 amounted to Rs. 1644.87 crores. However the corresponding information in regard to the top 100 compa-

nies is not readily available with the Reserve Bank of India.

As at the end of June, 1980; the outstanding advances of public sector banks to the small scale industries amounted to Rs. 2618.95 crores.

As at the end of September, 1979 the outstanding advances of public sector banks to small and marginal farmers holding land upto 5 acres amounted to Rs. 571 crores.

The system of data collection by Reserve Bank of India does not provide for collection of information regarding outstanding advances of nationalised banks to the private commercial sector separately.

Assets and Profits of Tea Companies

6367. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2614 on 5th December, 1980 regarding property, sale proceeds, liabilities and profit of Tea Companies and state:

(a) what is the progress in collecting the information;

(b) whether the information collected so far will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been collected and laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1981.

Vacant Posts of Chairman in public sector Undertakings

6368. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Chairmen and other top executives are lying vacant in the Public Sector Undertakings and since when; and

(b) what are the undertaking-wise details of the vacant posts mentioned in (a) and what are the reasons for not filling up the posts for such a long period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b): The information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. [See No. LT-2289/81]. As will be seen from the information given in the Annexures there are at present 15 posts of part-time Chairman, 19 posts of Chief Executives and 37 posts of functional directors which are vacant or have not been filled in a regular manner. Out of these, selections have been finalised in respect of 10 posts of part-time Chairmen, 16 posts of Chief Executives and 21 posts of functional directors. The recommendations in regard to these are under active consideration of the Government. There are thus only 5 posts of part-time Chairmen, 3 posts of Chief Executives and 16 posts of functional directors for which selections are yet to be finalised. These vacancies constitute only a small percentage of the total number of posts at this level in the public enterprises. Government are aware of the need to avoid delays in filling up top posts in public enterprises and are taking suitable action in this regard. In case there is delay in filling-up vacancies ad-hoc arrangements are made to ensure that the work of the enterprises do not suffer.

**Increase in prices by public sector
.. Undertakings ..**

6369. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guiding principles for the public sector undertakings to increase the prices of their products;

(b) how many times each of the public sector undertakings has increased the prices of its various main products (Undertaking-wise and product-wise) during the last five years;

(c) among these products which are the products being manufactured by the private sector also; and

(d) how does the actual increase in the price of products undertaking-wise and product-wise compare between the private sector and the public sector where both are operative (actual figures of prices and the prices increase in percentage terms also)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The principles followed in pricing the products of Public Sector Undertakings are given in paragraph 2 of Chapter 17 of Public Enterprises Survey 1979-80, laid on the Table of the House on 27-2-1981.

(b) to (d): Chapter 17 of Public Enterprises Survey 1979-80 also gives information in respect of movements of prices of some of the basic raw materials and inputs, namely, fertilizers, steel, coal, petroleum and foodgrains, in the course of the last year. Chapter Nos. 22 and 17 in the Public Enterprises Survey-Annual Report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings, for the year 1978-79 and 1977-78 also contain information about movements of prices of major industrial inputs produced by public enterprises.

Considering the large number and variety of items of commodities traded and services rendered, it is not feasible to compile information in respect of all these items for the five previous years and compare the same with prices of identical products manufactured by private sector.

**Amount provided by Nationalised
Banks to Share-Croppers, Barga-
dars and peasants**

6370. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the credit amount provided to the share-croppers, bargadars and poor peasants in the country from 1977 to 1980 by the nationalised banks and other banks (year-wise and State-wise figures); and

(b) the number of persons benefited and the number of persons denied this opportunity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The data for share-croppers, bargadars and poor peasants as asked for State-wise is not available. However, loans by commercial banks to small and marginal farmers and loans by Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and Land Development Banks to farmers with holdings upto 2 hectares for the last five years are given in the statement. The data provides information in regard to number of accounts and not the number of persons financed. Information about the number of persons denied the opportunity of availing bank credit is not available.

Statement

1. Loan advanced by Scheduled Commercial Banks

Year	Advance to small and marginal farmers		Total Direct Agricultural advances		Rs. in crores
	No. of A/Cs	Amount out-standing	No. of A/Cs	Amount out-standing	
March 1975	11,73,937	139.80	18,19,547	461.33	
1976	17,96,978	234.82	26,31,583	641.17	
1977	25,02,442	329.58	36,22,329	868.34	
1978	28,60,703	432.60	42,16,874	1099.43	
1979	34,82,358	555.57	50,74,778	1446.13	

2. Loan advanced by PACs to farmers according to size of holdings.

Year	Total	of which issued to farmers holding less than			
		1 hectare	1—2 hectare	to Tenant cultivation	to Agriculture labourers
1974-75	900.82	97.11	157.83	18.89	8.50
1975-76	1023.45	122.27	181.26	22.87	10.41
1976-77	1211.08	177.52	243.15	19.51	8.26
1977-78	1272.66	197.56	246.35	30.90	13.99
1978-79	1458.45	213.18	272.39	24.36	22.43

3. Loans advanced by Land Development Banks

Year	Total	of which to farmers holding upto	
		1 hectare	1—2 hectare
1974-75	180.75	10.15	26.81
1975-76	215.35	11.45	32.12
1976-77	278.08	19.62	32.66
1977-78	237.90	29.21	37.65
1978-79	240.57	23.15	38.41

Upgradation of Visakhapatnam Airport

6371. SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for upgrading Visakhapatnam Airport to land Boeing 737 aircraft has been accepted;

(b) if so, what is the estimate of expenditure;

(c) when the work is likely to be started;

(d) when it is likely to be completed;

(e) whether there is any other airport which is likely to be upgraded; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d): Does not arise.

(e) 19 aerodromes are being proposed to be developed for operation with Boeing 737 aircraft and 5 aerodromes for operation with Airbus aircraft during the Sixth Five Years Plan.

(f) Statement is enclosed.

Statement*Airports being/proposed to be developed for Boeing 737*

1. Bhavnagar	Terminal Building extension. and Strengthening of runway, Apron and Taxiway. Land acquisition.
2. Raikot	Extension of terminal building. Extension and strengthening of pavements. Land acquisition.
3. Jammu	Construction of new terminal building. Extension and strengthening of runway. Land acquisition.
4. Jamnagar (IAF)	Extension of terminal building. Strengthening and extension of Apron and Taxi-way only.
5. Agarhala	Extension of terminal building. Extension and strengthening of pavements.
6. Baroda	Extension of Terminal Building. Strengthening of runway. Extension and strengthening of Apron and Taxi-way.
7. Indore	Extension of Terminal Building. Acquisition of land.
8. Ranchi	Terminal Building. Strengthening of Apron and Taxi-way.
9. Mangalore	Terminal Building. Construction of new runway.
10. Aurangabad	Terminal Building.
11. Leh	Terminal Building.

12. *Jorhat* Construction of new Terminal Building.
Terminal Building for Boeing 737.
Strengthening of Apron.
Strengthening of Taxi-way.
13. *Mohanbari* Extension /Strengthening of runway and associated pavements—LCN-40.
Departure holding area.
14. *Cochin* Terminal Building.
Extension/Strengthening of Apron and Taxi-way.
15. *Lucknow* Strengthening of Apron and Taxi-way—LCN-40.
16. *Khajuraho* Terminal Building.
17. *Jaipur* Repair of runway and Taxi-track.
18. *Agra* Extension of Terminal Building.
19. *Patna* Terminal Building.

International Wing of the Domestic Terminal Building.
Strengthening of runway and associated pavements to LCN-40.
Extension of runway.
Acquisition of land for the extension of runway.

Airports being developed for Air-Bus Operations

1. *Trivendrum* (a) Extension/Strengthening of runway and associated pavements to LCN-60.
(b) Terminal Building.
(c) New International Block.
2. *Gauhati* Terminal Building.
Strengthening of runway and associated pavements to LCN-60.
3. *Hyderabad* Terminal Building.
Strengthening of runway and associated pavements to LCN-60.
4. *Dabolim* Semi-permanent Terminal Building.
SH : Arrival Hall.
Strengthening of runway to LCN-60.
5. *Bangalore* Strengthening of runway and associated pavement to LCN-60.

In addition to the above mentioned development works there are proposals to provide/augment the landing and navigational aids as necessary at these airports.

Import Licences

6372. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay statement showing:

(a) how many import Licences were granted by the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, Bhopal during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 indicating total value of licences for each year; and

(b) out of the above licences, how much in value were granted for small Scale industries, medium and large scale industries for raw material and capital goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Number and value of import licences issued by the Office of the Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bhopal.

No. in actuals
Value : Rs. crores

Year	Number	Value
1978-79	322	48.34
1979-80	447	41.13
1980-81 (upto January, 81)	489	50.15

(b) Value of Actual User import licences issued for (i) raw materials, components, spares and consumables and (ii) capital goods to small scale industrial units and large and medium scale industrial units.

Value : Rs. crores

Year	Small scale industrial units		Large and medium scale industrial units	
	Raw ma- terials etc.	Capital goods	Raw ma- terials etc.	Capital goods.
1978-79	2.94	0.12	42.73	0.55
1979-80	3.56	0.08	34.15	0.78
1980-81 (upto Jan. 81)	4.63	0.24	39.99	1.83

Export incentives to Small, Medium and Large Scale Industries

6373. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much cash assistance has been given as export incentive to small, medium and large scale industries in Madhya Pradesh by the Bhopal Office of Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) value of total exports done by industries during the above period; and

(c) details of items exported by Madhya Pradesh units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAMKHAN):

(a) The total cash compensatory support including supplementary cash assistance in lieu of duty drawback paid by the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bhopal to small, medium and large

scale industries during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is (i) Rs. 1.11, (ii) Rs. 1.10 and (iii) Rs. 3.34 crores, respectively;

(b) The f.o.b. value of exports on which the above cash compensatory support was paid was (i) Rs. 6.55, (ii) Rs. 4.62 and (iii) Rs. 7.70 crores, respectively;

(c) The major items of exports from Madhya Pradesh units were—(1) Engineering and Allied Products, (2) Chemicals and Allied Products, (3) Plastic products, (4) Handicrafts, (5) Woollen carpets, (6) Processed Food etc.

Customs Clearance Agents

6374. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names with full particulars of the Customs Clearance Agents in India;

(b) the criteria for providing such licences;

(c) revenue collected from each of such agents on account of income tax; and

(d) the sum earned by each of the agents in foreign exchange since January, 1970 to January, 1981 (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) The issue of such licences is governed by the Custom House Agents Licensing Regulations, 1965.

(c) and (d) Collection of the data for parts (c) and (d) of the Question will involve enormous efforts, time, expense and labour, which will not be commensurate with the purpose which the Question has in view. However, if the Honourable Member wants any specific information about any particular Custom House Agent, efforts will be made to procure it, if necessary, by asking the concerned agent to furnish it.

Printers and designers of Air India and Indian Airlines

6375. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) names with full particulars of the printers and designers of the Cash Value Documents, publicity materials and other stationery items of Air India and Indian Airlines respectively since January, 1976 to December, 1980, (year-wise);

(b) full details of the advertisements in newspapers and other media calling for quotations for such job;

(c) names of the printers, and suppliers of stationery items including printers of Cash Value Documents who have monopolised since 1976 to 1980;

(d) names and designation of the Board if any, of Air India and Indian Airlines who are responsible for accepting or rejecting the quotations for such job;

(e) is there any plan of Government to have its own press to print the above mentioned materials; and

(f) if so, the full details of the plans, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Amount spent on publicity and advertisement of Air India and Indian Airlines

6376. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total amount spent on account of publicity and advertisement of Air India and Indian Airlines separately from January, 1978 to January, 1981; and

(b) names of the respective Advertising Agencies and the amount paid to them (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Names of booking agents of Air India and Indian Airlines in India and abroad

6377. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing names of the booking agents of Air India and Indian Airlines in India and abroad with full particulars and the criteria for providing such agencies and the amount paid to them as commission in the period from January, 1971 to January, 1981, year-wise and agent-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The information is being collected to the extent available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Third level air service for Gujarat

6378. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to start third level air service in Gujarat is under consideration;

(b) if so, names of places likely to be linked by this air service in Gujarat; and

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c) The extension of feeder services by Vayudoot to regions other than the North East is under the examination of the Government. The question of air-linking places in Gujarat would be decided only after the general decision in this matter has been taken.

Visit of Foreign Trade Delegations to India

6379. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations visited India during the year 1980;

(b) the names of cities and industrial towns visited by the delegations; and

(c) the number of contracts made during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):
(a) 30.

(b) Besides Delhi, the delegations visited Agra, Bombay, Bangalore, Faridabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Pune, Madras, Chandigarh, Pinjore, Mohali, Ludhiana, Calcutta, Goa, Yamuna Nagar, Cochin and Kanpur, etc.

(c) The official trade delegations from foreign countries visit India either for bilateral trade talks or for signing trade agreements or for attending joint commission meetings, and no contracts are normally entered into by such delegations.

Loans announced by British Industrialists' Delegation

6380. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2650 Ford Trucks from the U.K. as per £29 million to Simpsons of Madras, one of the two specific loans announced by the senior British Industrialists' Delegation, have landed in the country; and

(b) whether the other loan of £14 million advanced to the TISCO for expansion and modernisation of its steel plant has been fully utilised and whether the programme of modernisation of the plant has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A loan of £12 million from Lazard Brothers of U.K. to M/s. Simpson and Co. was approved in December 1980 for imports of sets for assemblies and subassemblies for Ford Trucks. It is understood that about half of the sets ordered have already arrived in India, and the remaining are expected in the coming year.

(b) The agreement for loan of £14 million for TISCO's modernisation programme was signed on 4th February 1981, but the agreement is not yet operative. The modernisation programme of TISCO is likely to be completed in 1983.

Cash Compensatory Support

6381. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to continue to extend Cash Compensatory Support on group of products produced by manufacturers;

(b) if so, whether such compensatory support would be extended to jute manufacturers, cotton textiles, Chemicals and allied products and engineering goods; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). Cash compensatory support is continuing to be allowed both to manufacturer exporters as well as merchant exporters on export of certain selected items. The rates of cash compensatory support vary from item to item ranging from 5 per cent to 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports. Items covered include chemicals and allied products, cotton textile items and engineering goods. There is at present no cash compensatory support on export of jute manufactures.

Price concession on certain varieties of Steel

6382. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Distribution Centres, State Small Industries Corporations and EEPSC release order-holders will no longer qualify for price concession so long extended to them in respect of primary quality semis, bars and rods and torsteel;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government are allowing free hand in pricing to the main producers; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in affirmative, whether Government are aware that it will cause great hardship to users with smaller means?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). With effect from the mid-night of 23/24th February, 1981 semis and bars and rods have been taken out of the pricing discipline of the Joint Plant Committee and the producers have been allowed to fix their own prices taking the market conditions into consideration. Therefore, these are being supplied at producers' prices and the State Small Industries Corporations and Rural Distribution Centres are also free to sell them at prices fixed by themselves. As regards EEPSC release order holders, while the supplies to them are being made at prices fixed by producers, there are separate assistance schemes available to them.

(c) Bulk of the production of these categories comes from the re-rollers and mini steel plants, whose prices have all along been set by market forces rather than by the Joint Plant Committee. Hence fixation of prices by the main producers should not cause great hardship to the users.

Demand for Share from sale proceeds of Special Bearer Bonds by West Bengal Government

6383. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have demanded a share of sale proceeds of Special Bearer Bonds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and

(b) The Government of West Bengal has asked for a share in the proceeds

of Special eBarer Bonds on the ground that the Scheme would lead to reduction of the potential aggregate revenue from taxes on income. While a reply is yet to be sent to the State Government, its claim is untenable as yield from Special Bearer Bonds does not constitute the tax receipt shareable with States. The receipts from bearer bonds, however, form part of the pool of national resources out of which Central assistance is given to the States for various purposes.

Enhancement of prices of Steel and Iron

6384. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many times during the last eight years administered prices of steel and iron have been enhanced;

(b) extent of enhancement on each occasion; and

(c) what were the prices (per tonne) of steel and iron 8 years ago and what are the prices now?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Refunds of Excise duties to Companies

6385. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of companies to whom refunds of Excise Duties exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs each have been granted in 1980-81;

(b) whether nearly Rs. 2 crores have been refunded to M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited; and

(c) reasons for the refunds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Air-linking of Cuddapah Town with certain State Capital

6386. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cuddapah town in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be air-linked with the State capitals of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is going to be air-linked; and

(c) whether the Cuddapah aerodrom will be up-graded to facilitate regular flights and night landing?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decision to Export "Suvin"

6387. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to export "Suvin" an extra long staple variety of cotton grown in India as a substitute to Egyptian cotton;

(b) how much of the Egyptian cotton is now being imported into the country and their value for 1979-80; and

(c) the reasons why it has not been possible to utilise this variety of cotton in India and whether the Cotton Corporation of India propose to make a wholesale procurement of this variety of cotton since it has good export potential and also good prospects for internal use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (c): Presently the production of Suvin cotton is reported to be slightly in excess of the consumption

requirements. The Cotton Corporation of India has decided to purchase specific quantities of Suvin Cotton which they can sell in the domestic market. Cotton Corporation has also been asked to explore export potential for Suvin variety.

(b) No Egyptian cotton has been imported into the country since 1979-80 cotton season.

Scrapping of Prohibition in Hotels

6388. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL;
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR;
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER;
SHRI CHINGWANG
KONYAK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has made a recommendation to Government to scrap prohibition in hotels;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) whether the proposal if approved will be applicable to all the hotels or only to Government's hotels; and

(d) to what extent it will boost the economy of the hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHRAMA): (a) There is no such proposal to Scrap prohibition in hotels. However, the question of relaxation of prohibition policy of Government in regard to foreign tourists is being examined.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

Gold Smuggling

—6389. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the lull of almost a year the smuggling of gold into the country has revived and in Bombay

gold biscuits worth about Rs. 4.50 lakhs were seized during the month of February, 1981;

(b) if so, the total quantity of gold seized in various States during January to March, 1981 and what are the main reasons for the increase in smuggling of gold; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check this illegal inflow of gold into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Reports received by Government show that gold has recently become sensitive to being smuggled into India on account of the higher price obtaining for the metal in India as compared to its international price.

During February, 1981, the Customs authorities at Bombay seized foreign marked gold valued at about Rs. 8.3 lakhs. The total quantity of gold including gold jewellery seized in India under the Customs Act, 1962, during January and February, 1981 was about 15.6 Kgs.

(c) The preventive and intelligence machinery has been strengthened and the Customs authorities alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling of gold.

Hike in interest rates of I.D.B.I.

6390. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to have a hike in interest rates for its different loan assistance schemes;

(b) if so, whether the main reason put forward has been that the cost of funds to IDBI had gone up by 1 to 1½ per cent in the last one year eroding considerably its profitability; and

(c) if so, what will be the increased rates of interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The interest rate structure of the Industrial Development Bank of India has been revised upwards with effect from the 2nd March, 1981.

(b) The upward revision of the interest rate structure of IDBI was

necessitated, inter-alia, by increase in cost of funds including rise in the interest rate on market borrowings, decline in the return on funds and increase in IDBI's quantum of concessional assistance.

(c) A statement indicating the rates of interest for different loan assistance schemes of the IDBI is enclosed.

Statement

Interest Rate Structure of IDBI

		(Per cent per annum) IDBI's Lending Rate effective from 2-3-1981
A. Direct Loans		
1. Basic lending rate		14.00
2. Concessional rates		
(a) to new units in specified backward areas upto Rs. 2 crores to a unit in the aggregate		12.50
(b) on soft component under the soft loan scheme		12.50
3. Bridging loans		
(a) Normal loans		15.00
(b) to new units in specified backward areas upto Rs. 2 crores to a unit in the aggregate		13.50
(c) on soft component under the soft loan scheme		13.50
4. Foreign currency loans		
(a) Normal		14.00
(b) to new units in specified backward areas upto Rs. 2 crores to a unit in the aggregate		12.50
		Banks SFCs/ SIDCs*
		(per cent per annum)
B. Rates under IDBI's Refinance Scheme		
1. Basic lending rate		10.00 10.50
2. Concessional rates for units located in specified backward areas		
(a) Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- per unit		6.00 6.75
(b) Small Scale units		8.50 9.00
(c) Other units (excluding road transport operators).		8.50 9.00

*Including institutions such as RRBs Co-op. banks etc. not required to pay interest tax.

3. Concessional rates in non-backward areas :

(a) Composite loans up to Rs. 25,000 per unit	8.25	9.00
(b) Small scale units	9.50	10.00

4. Rates for road transport operators :

(a) Single vehicle owners	8.50	9.00
(b) Others	11.00	11.50

5. Concessional rate for units promoted by persons belonging to SC/ST (up to Rs. 25,000 per unit)

6.00	6.75
------	------

6. Foreign currency loans (IBRD/IDA credits) :

(a) Loans to small scale units :

(i) in specified backward areas	..	9.00
(ii) Other areas	..	10.00

(b) Others :

(i) in specified backward areas	..	9.00
(ii) Other areas	..	10.50

7. Mini Steel Units :

Non-backward areas units	8.50	9.00
------------------------------------	------	------

Units in backward areas :

(i) covered by relaxations (given to mini steel units)	8.50	9.00
(ii) not covered by relaxation	8.50	9.00

(Per cent per annum)

IDBI's rediscount rate
effective from 2-3-81

C. IDBI's Machinery Bills Rediscounting Scheme

Unexpired usance of Bills/ promissory notes :

(a) Normal

(i) 6 months to 36 months	10.75
(ii) Over 36 months and up to 84 months	10.25

(b) Small Scale Sector (Seller and/or purchaser)

(i) 6 months to 36 months	9.50
(ii) Over 36 months and up to 84 months	9.00

(c) SEBs and SRTGs in North Eastern & Himalayan Hill Regions and SEB in the State of West Bengal for use in hill district of Darjeeling :

(i) 6 months to 36 months	7.75
(ii) Over 36 months and up to 84 months	7.25

IDBI's refinance
rates to Banks

D. Rate on IDBI's Export Finance Schemes

Export Credit :

	<i>Rate of interest -</i>
(a) Refinance against medium term export credits	6.50
(b) Overseas investment finance	12.50
(c) Preshipment credit	12.50
(d) Participation export credit	7.75

Installation of furnaces without Industrial Licence by M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar

6391. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills Private Limited, Amritsar have installed furnaces to make steel without any industrial licence from the Government of India; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter in view of the fact that production figures are available with the Iron and Steel Controller to prove the excess capacity?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): The firm claims to have taken effective steps to set up the capacity during the Liberalised Industrial Licensing Period (LILP). The provisions of licensing did not apply during this period and when this relaxation was withdrawn, units which had taken effective steps during this period (LILP) were granted Carry-on-Business (COB) Licence. M/s. Pratap Steel Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar also applied for a COB licence on this basis but their application was rejected. Their further representation is under the consideration of the Government.

Stagnation in SAIL

6392. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of SAIL are stagnant in one grade for the last five years;

(b) if so, details thereof both for executives and non-executives; and

(c) if not, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to employees in the SAIL Corporate Office. At present, there are 18 executives and 32 non-executives in SAIL Corporate Office who have rendered more than five years of service in the same grade. The details are as under:—

<i>Grade</i>	<i>No.</i>
(i) Executives :—	
Rs. 2500—3000	2
Rs. 2350—2750	2
Rs. 2250—2650	3
Rs. 1900—2500	3
Rs. 1100—1700	3
Rs. 800—1400	5
	18

i) Non-Executives:—

Rs. 650—1142	12
Rs. 540—988	2
Rs. 440—814	1
Rs. 490—777	1
Rs. 455—658	2
Rs. 400—488	13
Rs. 410—543	1
	32

Staying in one grade for five years does not, however, imply stagnation.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline in Indian Exports in Footwear

6393. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of imports by industrialised countries of items under the GATT scheme (other consumer goods which include footwear, toys and travel goods) during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the share of Indian exports, particularly in footwear, has considerably declined; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) There is no specific scheme known as "GATT Scheme" for import of items by industrialised countries. The

General agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty between Governments providing for rights and obligations in the field of commercial policy with the aim of liberalising world trade.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Trade with O.P.E.C. Nations

6394. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Indian trade with thirteen OPEC nations during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the developing countries increased their export earnings to these nations as compared to India's share of exports; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the short-fall and the remedial measures Government propose to take to improve the situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The relative share of OPEC (13 nations) in India's total exports and imports during the last 3 years has been as under:—

Financial Year	Exports % share	Imports % share
1977-78	12.4	21.8
1978-79	12.3	20.0
1979-80 (Prov.)	11.6	26.6

(b) Provisional data indicate that during the last 3 years India's exports of merchandise to OPEC have increased at a lesser rate than that of other developing countries as a whole. If, however, exports of services like project exports and consultancy section are included, this may not be true.

(c) Even though there has been increase in our exports to these countries during the last few years our share in the total imports of these countries is very small. Because of marketing and other infrastructural advantages, the exporters of industrial countries continue to dominate OPEC markets. In respect of some items like rice, fruits and vegetables, meat & meat products, we have some advantages, but the full potential in respect of these products could not be realised because of our domestic constraints for which we had to regulate export of these products at times, to avoid domestic scarcity. Of late, however, there has been a healthy trend in respect of manufactured products particularly engineering items and our export of engineering items to some of the OPEC countries like Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Libya are increasing appreciably.

Lately, we have been laying considerable stress on the possibility of increasing our project exports to certain important OPEC countries as these countries have embarked upon massive developmental programme which has opened up immense opportunities for us to increase our project exports to these countries, we have already made some success and a number of Indian companies both in the private sector as well as in the public sector have secured good number of project contracts, mostly in the field of civil construction. For instance, in

the WANA region, India have secured project contracts in Iraq, Libya, U.A.E., Saudi Arabia Kuwait and in some other countries in this region the total value of which has already exceeded Rs. 3000 crores.

Keeping in view the large potential of the oil rich OPEC countries, a conference of our Commercial Representative in the West Asia & North Africa region was held at Dubai in February, 1981. As a result of the deliberations in this conference which was presided over by Commerce Minister, a number of action plans are being formulated for giving a significant boost to our exports to this area as also to increase our project activities. Action plans are being initiated to streamline preshipment inspection procedure, improvement of shipping facilities and for an effective publicity drive through participation in international exhibitions and organisation of exclusive Indian exhibitions in important trade centres of this region. Besides, a co-ordinated plan for exchange of business visits/delegations is also being formulated.

Indian Exports to Industrialised Countries

6395. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the percentage of Indian exports to industrialised countries in comparison with the exports of other developing countries during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Based on the United Nations Statistics the relative share of India vis-à-vis the developing countries as a whole the import of major selected industrial countries for the period of

five years from 1974 to 1978 is indicated below:—

Country		Relative share in terms of percentage				
	Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>West Germany</i>						
Developing Countries		22.7	20.3	20.7	20.6	18.0
India		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>France</i>						
Developing Countries		28.8	26.9	26.4	26.6	23.4
India		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
Developing Countries		26.3	24.1	24.1	21.1	18.5
India		0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
<i>United States</i>						
Developing Countries		38.9	40.3	43.0	45.3	41.0
India		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
<i>Japan</i>						
Developing countries		53.2	53.3	55.5	56.4	53.4
India		1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0

Source: UN Year Book of International Trade Statistics.

**Grant Loans and Subsidies by
Nationalised Banks under 20-
Point Programme**

6396. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have evolved any plan to grant loans and subsidies at (i) normal rates of interest, (ii) differential rates of interest for the promotion of various items under the 20-Point economic programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for various items in Himachal Pradesh by each one of the banks, district-wise during 1980-81; and

(c) whether more liberal loans/aids would be provided for the purposes during 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (c). Public Sector Banks have been advised to formulate viable schemes for the implementation of various items of the 20-Point Economic Programme. The beneficiaries are selected by State development agencies and loans are advanced under the normal rates of interest except in cases of borrowers who are eligible under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. Such borrowers under DRI get loans at 4 per cent per annum. No subsidies are provided by the commercial banks under any scheme. Banks have been advised to incorporate schemes for assisting the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Economic Programme in the District Credit Plans and the Annual Action Plans.

(b) Data for loans sanctioned under various items of the 20-Point Econo-

mic Programme under Himachal Pradesh is not yet available.

Fall in Price of Jute

6397. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any fall in the price of jute due to the failure of cooperative societies and the Jute Corporation of India to purchase jute available in the market;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to safeguard the interest of the jute growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). Prices have fallen below statutory levels only in the case of low grade jute and mesta, for which there is insufficient demand either in India or abroad. Better grades of jute have generally commanded a premium over statutory minimum prices.

Procurement of jute by JCI and Cooperatives in 1980-81 has exceeded 10 lakh bales, which is an all time record. Moreover, bulk of the purchases have been made directly from growers. Additional buying pressure was generated in the market by issuing statutory orders directing jute mills to build up an inventory of 16 weeks requirement of raw jute by the end of December, 1980.

Domestic and National Tourist spots in U. P.

6398. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and National tourist spots in U.P. and at what places they are located (district-wise);

(b) whether any tourist bungalows or Government Guest House are provided near each and every national tourist spot;

(c) the number of tourist centres opened in the State to assist the tourists during the last 10 years;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to increase the number of tourists centres and staff; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has not conducted any survey to identify tourist spots in Uttar Pradesh district-wise. In order to distribute tourist traffic more equitably throughout the country, it has been decided in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories to identify travel circuits. Tourist Centres falling along these travel circuits as such could be intensively developed for promoting tourism by pooling all available resources during the Plan period 1980-85. The proposed travel circuits in the State of Uttar Pradesh are as follows:—

(i) Varanasi-Sarnath-Gorakhpur-Kushinagar-Pharenda-Sanauli-Piparwah (Kapilvastu)—Nagarh-Srawasti-Gonda-Ajodhya-Varanasi-Lucknow.

(ii) (Delhi)-Moradabad-Kashipur Ramnagar-Corbett-Ranikhet-Corbett-Dudhwa-Lucknow-(Delhi).

(iii) Kapkot-Loharkhet-Dhapkuri-Khati-Dwali-Phurkiya-Pindari Glacier and back.

(b) A statement indicating the tourist facilities provided by the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation during the previous Plan periods (from April 1956-March 1980) in Uttar Pradesh is attached.

(c) to (e) Central Department of Tourism have opened Offices in Agra and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh more than 10 years ago. At present, however, there is no plan by the Department of Tourism to increase the staff or opening any other office in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also Tourist Bureaux in the State.

Statement

Facilities provided during previous Plan periods (from April 1956 -- March 1980) by the Department of Tourism and the I.T.D.C. for Promotion of Tourism in Uttar Pradesh

Centres	Facilities provided
1. <i>Department of Tourism</i>	
<i>Kailash Mansarovar route</i>	1. Rest House facilities 2. Tourist Bureau at various Centres in U.P. 3. Master Plan of development 4. Master Plan of development 5. Tourist Bungalow 6. Approach road to Taj 7. Development of area around Taj and Fort 8. Loans to private hotels 9. Loan to Tourist car operators
Kushinagar	
Sravasti	
Agra	
Varanasi	10. Rest House 11. Preparation of Master Plan for Sarnath 12. Tourist Bungalow 13. Rest House 14. Sheds 15. Tourist Bungalow 16. Loans to private hotels 17. Electrification of Dhikala Rest House 18. Mini Bus
Allahabad	
Hardwar	
Rudraprayag	
Lucknow	
Corbett	
Dudhwa	
Nainital	
Fatehpur Sikri	
Braj Bhoomi Complex	22. Master Plan development
2. <i>India Tourism Development Corporation :</i>	
Kushinagar	23. Travellers Lodge
Agra	24. Transport Unit
	25. Restaurant
	26. Hotel
Varanasi	27. Hotel
	28. Transport Unit

Deposits and Loans advanced by Public Sector Banks in U.P.

6399. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of the deposits and the amount of loans advanced by public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, the national average thereof as well as the ratio of other States;

(b) whether this ratio in U. P. has fallen during the recent years;

(c) the percentage of the total loans advanced by public sector banks in U. P. during 1978, 1979 and 1980 (year-wise) under the preferential rates of interest; and

(d) the percentage of the amount to be given by them under the afore-said scheme in accordance with the guidelines given by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Statewise Credit Deposit ratios of

scheduled commercial banks as on the last Friday of June 1977, 1978 and 1979 are set out in the Statement. C. D. Ratio (according to sanction) in Uttar Pradesh which had decreased from 46.6 per cent in June 1977 to 46.1 per cent in June 1978, increased to 48.2 per cent in June 1979. Corresponding variations in C. D. Ratio according to utilisation of advances was from 52.2 per cent to 49.9 per cent to 52.9 per cent. During the same period the all-India ratio has shown a decline from 72.5 per cent to 69.8 per cent and 69.1 per cent.

(c) As at the end of December, 1977, 1978 and 1979, the total outstanding DRI Advances of Public Sector Banks in Uttar Pradesh were Rs. 7.76 crores, Rs. 10.62 crores and Rs. 20.20 crores respectively. Advances under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme constituted 1.52 per cent, 1.26 per cent and 1.85 per cent of aggregate advances of these banks in the State as at the end of previous year.

(d) Banks are expected to lend under the DRI Scheme at least 1 per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year on an all-India basis.

Statement

Statewise Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(According to Sanction & Utilisation)

Region/State/Union Territory	Per cent					
	According to Sanction			According to Utilisation		
	End June			End June		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. NORTHERN REGION						
1. Haryana	58.8	60.9	63.9	108.3	90.8	108.7
2. Himachal Pradesh	21.2	24.2	27.1	21.8	24.9	27.9
3. Jammu & Kashmir	32.0	23.0	37.1	27.6	19.8	30.5
4. Punjab	32.5	36.1	37.9	76.2	77.9	70.5
5. Rajasthan	60.3	59.2	66.7	67.5	65.1	72.8
6. Chandigarh	379.8	349.6	318.2	49.0	39.6	46.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Delhi	141.6	116.8	104.9	133.0	115.5	99.6

II. NORTH EASTERN REGION

1. Assam	44.9	43.1	41.2	62.9	63.9	63.0
2. Manipur	33.5	34.9	23.8	33.5	35.1	27.9
3. Meghalaya	16.4	19.2	18.2	18.5	21.1	18.9
4. Nagaland	34.6	28.6	28.3	39.7	31.8	37.0
5. Sikkim	3.3	6.1	2.5	3.3	6.3	2.5
6. Tripura	29.2	40.4	48.7	33.0	43.2	55.8
7. Arunachal Pradesh	6.4	6.5	9.6	26.9	21.4	23.2
8. Mizoram	3.2	6.6	7.5	1.1	6.3	10.0

III. EASTERN REGION

1. Bihar	38.4	41.2	39.2	54.2	53.4	49.6
2. Orissa	61.3	60.8	64.2	70.8	70.0	73.0
3. West Bengal	66.1	64.2	60.6	60.5	58.0	55.2
4. Andaman & Nicobar Is.	19.1	21.2	25.5	36.3	24.1	36.0

Statewise Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks
(According to Sanction & Utilisation)

(Per cent)

Region/State/Union Territory	According to Sanction End June			According to Utilisation and June		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979

IV. CENTRAL REGION

1. Madhya Pradesh;	51.4	53.6	54.4	53.7	55.8	57.9
2. Uttar Pradesh	46.6	46.1	48.1	52.2	49.9	52.9

V. WESTERN REGION

1. Gujarat	52.4	51.1	52.1	57.3	54.9	55.0
2. Maharashtra	71.6	73.8	76.4	65.2	67.5	70.6
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	126.1	85.7	63.5	160.9	111.7	93.3
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	38.1	39.3	38.5	43.1	42.6	42.4

VI. SOUTHERN REGION

1. Andhra Pradesh	66.4	70.0	70.4	69.1	72.3	72.5
2. Karnataka	87.9	80.0	77.7	91.4	82.4	79.7
3. Kerala	64.0	62.1	65.8	65.6	60.7	67.8
4. Tamil Nadu	100.9	93.4	91.3	99.7	92.9	90.8
5. Lakshadweep	3.9	6.6	8.2	3.0	6.6	8.2
6. Pondicherry	77.3	70.5	65.7	93.4	78.9	74.2
ALL-INDIA	72.5	69.8	693.1	72.5	69.8	69.1

USSR-India Air Traffic

6400. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of air traffic both passengers and cargo that is being increased between India and USSR;

(b) whether any agreement between these two countries has been signed for the purpose, if so, the details thereof and the names of the signatories on both the sides;

(c) the extent to which India will be beneficiary and whether there is some proposal under the consideration of the Government to enter into similar agreements with USA and other European countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The total number of passengers carried between India and USSR in 1965 was 12,757, and in 1979 45,854, representing an increase of 259 per cent. The quantum of cargo transported between India and USSR in 1965 was 520 tons as against 896 tons in 1979, representing an increase of about 72 per cent.

(b) An Air Service Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.S.R. was signed on 2nd June, 1958 under which the Airline designated by India and the Airline designated by USSR are permitted to operate to/through each others territories. The Agreement was signed by Shri M. M. Philip, then Secretary, Ministry of Transport & Communications, Deptt. of communications and Civil Aviation, (on behalf of India), and by Mr. P. Zhigarev (on behalf of the Government of USSR). The Agreement was last amended in April, 1972 under the signature of Shri N. Khosla, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation on behalf of India by Mr. Burov N. V. of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, USSR.

The bilateral arrangements provide for operation of five services a week by each designated airline on the routes between India and USSR.

(c) and (d) The extent to which India will be benefitted will depend upon the amount of traffic carried by Air-India and Aeroflot under the Pool Agreement between the two Airlines. (Air India received from Aeroflot Rs. 247.64 lakhs for the year 1977-78, Rs. 255.69 lakhs for the year 1978-79, and Rs. 290.50 lakhs for the year 1979-80.)

India has concluded Air Services Agreement with USA and other European countries also, viz., Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Scandinavian Countries, Switzerland and U.K.

These agreements provide for the operation of scheduled air services between India and these countries by the Indian designated Airline, i.e. Air India and the Airlines designated by the countries concerned.

Canalising of export of tobacco through S.T.C.

6401. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that India is one of the foremost tobacco exporters of the world;

(b) what is the total yearly turn-out of tobacco export;

(c) is it also a fact that middlemen are taking undue advantage of the tobacco export trade;

(d) the names of the parties engaged at present in export trade and whether Government propose considering canalising export of tobacco through S.T.C.;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the last 4 years are given below:—

Year	Quantity (million kgs.)	Value (Rs. cro- res)
1977—78	89.4	113.21
1978—79	78.6	110.71
1979—80	64.8	99.53
(Provisional) 1980—81	68.1	110.86
(April—Jan.) (Provisional)		

(c) Export of unmanufactured tobacco is freely allowed subject to minimum export prices and registration of exporters with the Tobacco Board.

(d) to (f) Names of major exporters of tobacco are given below:—

1. ITC Ltd.
2. Nava Bharat Enterprises P. Ltd.
3. Sri Jayalaxmi Tobacco Pvt. Ltd.
4. Polisetty Somasundaram Pvt. Ltd.
5. Sundaram Tobaccos.
6. Viswabharat Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.
7. East India Tobacco Co. Ltd.
8. Agrimcor Pvt. Ltd.
9. Silemankhan and Mahaboob Khan Tobacco Ltd.
10. Maddi Venkataratnam & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
11. Maddi Laxmaiah & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

12. Duncan's Agro Industries Ltd.
13. Bommidala Bros. Ltd.
14. Sopariwala Exports.
15. Gujarat Tobacco Trading Co.
16. Tribhovan Das Bhikhabai
17. Gujarat Tobacco Co.
18. Godfrey Philips India Ltd.
19. Gogieni Tobaccos.
20. Sri Durga Tobacco Co.

STC is also exporting tobacco in addition to other private exporters. Canalisation of tobacco exports through STC is, however, not considered desirable for the reason that the international market at present in tobacco is a buyers' market, strong linkages have developed between certain foreign importers and Indian exporters over the years and in view of the stiff competition India is facing from other exporting countries.

**Amount of Credit Extended by
Nationalised Banks**

6402, SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of credit extended by the nationalised banks in District of Goa during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) total amount of credit given to small farmers, unemployed youth, weaker and poor sections of the society;

(c) steps taken to facilitate loans to the poor and weaker sections; and

(d) target for the year 1981?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Data on advances (according to sanction) of all scheduled commercial banks in the District of Goa in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu as on the last

Friday of June 1975 to 1979 are given below:

Year	Amt. (Rs. Lakhs)
1975	5306
1976	5903
1977	6651
1978	7942
1979	9324

(b) Data in the manner asked for is not yielded by the reporting system. However, available data regarding public sector banks' advances to agriculture in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, show that as at the end of September 1979, of total direct finance to agriculture amounting to Rs. 1.95 crores involving 16000 borrowal accounts Rs. 1.27 crores and 14,000 borrowal accounts related to the small and marginal farmers.

Advances under DRI Scheme by public sector banks as on the last Friday of December, 1979 stood at Rs. 1.36 crores involving 14,283 accounts in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

(c) Banks have been advised to enlarge the flow of their credit to the priority sectors so that they account for 40 per cent of their total credit by March 1985. Specific targets have also been indicated to the banks for ensuring adequate credit to the weaker sections of the community in agriculture and small industry sectors—comprising small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, artisans, craftsmen, village and cottage industries etc. Banks have also been advised to weight their district credit plans in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and to draw up specific schemes suited to the area of the economic activity in which these are engaged.

(d) The annual action plan for the year 1981 is under preparation.

Air India Cheated of Rupees One Crore by its Agents

6403. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air-India has been cheated to the tune of over Rs. 1 crore by its appointed agents in Hongkong, Philippines and India;

(b) if so, the main terms of each agents contract, the percentage of commission and the period of default;

(c) whether any officer of Air India has been involved in this racket due to negligence of duty or mismanagement;

(d) what steps have been taken to recover the lost amount from the agents; and

(e) have Government examined the terms and performance of the agents abroad and in India to prevent such occurrence?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) About Rs. 75 lakhs is SHARMA): (a) About Rs. 75 lakhs is Iran, Philippines and India.

(b) The information is being obtained and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against concerned officials of Air-India to determine their responsibility for the lapse.

(d) Civil and criminal proceedings have been instituted to recover the amount from the defaulting agents.

(e) This is for Air India who are being directed to conduct a review of the terms and performances of the Agents to prevent such occurrence.

Expenditure of Parliament

6404. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) what is the total expenditure of Parliament; and

(b) what is the expenditure of Parliament per hour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The total direct budgeted expenditure of Parliament for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 965.81 lakhs. This excludes expenditure incurred by Ministries on supply of information to Parliament on legislative and non-legislative items of business regarding which no standing arrangements for compilation of expenditure figures either exist or are feasible.

(b) Based on the notional number of working days (excluding Sundays, second Saturdays and sixteen closed holidays), the average expenditure on Parliament works out to Rs. 3.39 lakhs per day or Rs. 48 thousand per hour. However, if account is taken of actual working days/hours, the per hour expenditure will be still higher.

Proposal to Set up Regional Advisory Panel

6405. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

PROF. K. K. TEWARY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up regional import-export advisory panel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

Statement

Four Regional Export-Import Committees are being set up, one each for Northern Zone, Western Zone, Southern Zone and Eastern Zone.

2. The members of the Committee for each zone will be the representatives of trade and industry, Export Promotion Council and Government representatives of the concerned department of Central and State Governments.

3. The term of the Committee will be for a period of two years.

4. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:—

(a) To consider difficulties experienced by trade and industry in the operation of the prevailing import and export policies and procedures including disbursement of cash compensatory support to exporters, and to suggest measures for improvement;

(b) To consider difficulties experienced by exporters in the matter of customs clearance, shipping, credit, insurance and export inspection, and to suggest measures for removal of such difficulties; and

(c) To suggest improvements in the method of working and relations of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisations and other Government Departments concerned with trade and industry.

12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION ETC.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I have given an adjournment motion on the Banaras Hindu University situation.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The situation is deteriorating.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a 377 yesterday; and we can discuss it again under Calling Attention. You table it; we will consider it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Police have moved into the campus, and have arrested the leaders of students. The president of the students' union has been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will also ask you about what you want to say.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): There is a very important matter in West Bengal. (Interruptions). As a matter of protest against the unprovoked firing in West Bengal—three people were killed on the 30th—as a protest against that....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State matter.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: To-day, there is a complete hartal in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No; we cannot discuss it. I am not allowing. I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record, because both are speaking.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): We will support their adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Have they given it? Has anybody given adjournment motion?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will support their adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there an adjournment motion? I have not got any.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: आप बैठिए

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Rose.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: What can I hear?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न मेरे पास कोई मोशन है, न कोई और चीज है। इस तरीके से करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता। हाउस का इस तरीके से टाइम क्यों लेते हैं आप लोग ? (व्यवधान) वेस्ट बंगाल का कैसे होगा ? मेरे पास कोई मोशन है क्या ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए आप।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठेंगे नहीं तो मैं क्या करूंगा ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow a motion which implicates any State subject.

(Interruptions)*

अभ्यक्ष महोदय : जो कानून होता है, उससे होता है—। मैं तो कुछ करता नहीं ।

(व्यवधान)

If the rules allow me, I shall do it.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: I am on a point of order, under rule 355. The law and order machinery there has perfectly collapsed....

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Government take action.

(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta, you want to say something?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yesterday, the Supreme Court passed an order....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it under rule 377.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just one minute, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it under rule 377.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Finance Minister should give some indication....

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have said. This has already been allowed under rule 377. Why are you raising it now?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Finance Minister should give some indication that the Supreme Court's order will be implemented....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed it under rule 377.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If he does that, then the strike can perhaps be withdrawn. There is an all India strike going on. The only reason for its continuance now would be if the Finance Minister does not say clearly that they will observe the order of the Supreme Court. Last time, they circumvented the Supreme Court's order. That is why the employees are not sure what they are going to do...

MR. SPEAKER: I know. I have allowed it under rule 377. So, there is no question now. I will not allow anything now.

(Interruption)*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: A very serious situation has arisen. The Medical Council of India has de-recognised the University College of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang. The boys are staging a dharna. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion. We can discuss it. I will consider it. (Interruptions).

श्री राजे कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
मान्यवर, एल० आई० सं० एम्प्लाइज
हड़ताल पर

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disposed it of. Not allowed.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. Nothing will go on record without my permission. (Interruptions).

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I want to raise a very serious matter affecting the privileges of Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it? Have you given any notice?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I have given notice three days back.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. It is under my consideration.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Myself and Shri Unnikrishnan. The notice has been given. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I have said that it is under my consideration. We will communicate it to you. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHAN (Badagara): I have written a letter. I hope you have got it. It is regarding Police surveillance. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let the Home Minister make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to ask him. He can do on his own. I am not giving any directions to anybody.

श्री राम विलास पाटिल (हार्जपुर) :
एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। पर मैंने
उत्तर
प्रदेश में

MR. SPEAKER: The Assembly is in session. Let him deal with it.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला)
अध्यक्ष जी, देश की सुरक्षा को मैंने
मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।
का डेलीमोशन।

MR. SPEAKER: We have had a complete foreign policy debate and you know, it cannot be done.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : देश की
सुरक्षा को इस समय खतरा पैदा हो
गया है

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you take unnecessary trouble? You read the rules and then come to me.

श्री सत्यनाथजी जटिया (उज्जैन) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेडिकल कालेज को
सरकार ने टेक ओवर करने का ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात कहना
चाहता हूँ।

AN HON. MEMBER: You should request the Home Minister to make a statement. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I? You should request the Home Minister. I am not going to ask any Minister to make a statement. Please sit down. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up the next business. (Interruptions).

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (बील-
वाड़ा) : आप होम मिनिस्टर को कहिए
न ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्टर को
आप कहिए, मैं क्यों कहूँगा ।
(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to say anything. (Interruptions). Please sit down. I am on my legs.

Before I take up the next business regarding laying of papers on the table, I want to bring it to the notice of the House. (Interruptions), two days back we had the same problem, about the Hindi and English versions and I am equally concerned about that matter. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not raising it.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not raising. But it is my duty to look after the interests of this House. I want it to be done; it should be done. But it has been explained to me that there were some practical difficulties. That is the only thing. That is why I am allowing Mr. Mukherjee. But I will

also try to get things done so that in the coming session we have all these facilities so as to provide you with both. I know. I am concerned.

Now Mr. Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay.... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I had given a privilege motion against Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. Let me consider it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: How long will you take to decide? It is more than fifteen days now....

MR. SPEAKER: Well, that I cannot say. It takes time. Even hurry takes time.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had made a statement. It is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No. Now, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, IMPORT POLICY APRIL, 1981—MARCH, 1982 AND (STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 703 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981 authorising the Geological Survey of India to carry out such detailed investigations for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be necessary with regard to any mineral available in the areas specified in the Notification, under

sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2265/81].

(2) A copy of the Import Policy, April, 1981—March, 1982.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for not lay simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Import Policy for April, 1981—March 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2266/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944:—

(1) G.S.R. 255(E) to 257(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding deferment of the conditions about non-use or use of power in relation to box making and labelling for eligibility to the concessional rate of Excise Duty applicable to matches produced in the middle or cottage sector upto 1st July, 1981.

(2) G.S.R. 258(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding amendment in Notification No. 43/81-CE dated the 1st March, 1981 relating to Excise Duty scheme for matches produced in the cottage sector.

(3) G.S.R. 264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 46/1-CE dated the 1st March, 1981 regarding continuance of exemption in respect of item 68 goods manufactured in any premises which were not a 'factory' as defined in the

Factories Act, 1948 beyond 31st March, 1981 instead of withdrawing it from 1st April, 1981.

(4) G.S.R. 265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 47/81-CE dated 1st March, 1981.

(5) G.S.R. 266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to standard gold bars manufactured by the Government of India Mint from the duty of excise as is in excess of the duty leviable on the cost of conversion of gold in any form into such standard gold bars.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2267/81].

12.12 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 27th March, 1981:—

1. The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981.

2. The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1981.

3. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1981.

4. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1981.

5. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1981.

6. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1981.

7. The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1981.

8. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1981.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981 passed by the House of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 27th March, 1981.

12.14 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-EIGHT REPORT

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on M/s. International Computers Ltd., U.K. relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DERAILMENTS OF TRAINS IN N. E. REGION

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय को श्रीर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में रेल मार्गों पर होने वाले बम विस्फोटों के कारण गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतरने की कथित अनेक घटनाओं ने उत्पन्न स्थिति और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Sir . . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): The calling attention was given to the Home Minister and the Railway Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government have decided that the Railway Minister will reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Home Minister should be present. This is a matter where the Home Minister's presence is imperative. The issue is not only pertaining to the railways. This is a vital issue. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways agrees with me. Get the Home Minister also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government have heard your request and it has been decided that the Railway Minister will reply.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You have to consider who is more concerned with this matter to reply to the questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister of State for Home Affairs is already here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The discussion will be futile without the Home Minister's presence. The Railway Minister will just say, there were some explosions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been decided that the Railway Minister will reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The issue is not merely certain explosions taking place in the railways. It is a wider issue. I think the Home Minister should be handling this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand it. But it has been decided that the Railway Minister will reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We do not mean any disrespect to him. But the

Matter relates to the Home Ministry and the Railway Ministry.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is for the Government to decide.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Anyhow, only one Minister can reply to the calling attention. Both the Ministers cannot reply.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: That is the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. I am a Cabinet Minister and I am making the statement. That is quite sufficient for the purpose.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is not that we do not know that you are a Cabinet Minister. We know it.

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: Since you have raised the issue, I have to reiterate it. Sir, on 31-3-81 at about 23.40 hrs. while 3 Up Assam Mail was running between Selong Hat and Amguri stations on the Mariani-Tinsukia single line metre gauge section of Northeast Frontier Railway, the train engine alongwith 7 coaches next to it derailed. As a result of this accident, one person was killed and 12 sustained simple injuries.

One receipt of information, medical relief vans from Tinsukia and Mariani were rushed to the site. The military authorities at Jorhat also sent an ambulance to the site. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Police, Explosive Experts from the Army, General Manager and other senior railway officers attended the site.

After thorough inspection of the site, the Police gave the clearance for commencement of restoration operations at 11.00 hrs. and through traffic was restored at 19.00 hours on 1-4-81.

It is learnt that the Explosive Experts who visited the site have expressed the opinion that this accident

was caused by the use of some explosive device under the rail joints.

Shortly thereafter i.e. at about 0100 hrs. on 1-4-81, the train engine along-with 29 wagons of Up SN 18 Goods train derailed and capsized between Nalberi and Ghograpar stations on Bongaigaon-Changsari single line section, causing interruption of through communication.

Fortunately, this accident did not involve any casualty.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Government Railway Police and local Police authorities visited the site. After thorough inspection, the Police gave clearance for commencement of restoration operations only at 09.60 hrs. on 1-4-81. Through traffic was likely to be restored at 22.00 hrs. on 2-4-81.

According to the information so far available, the possibility of this accident having been caused by an act of sabotage cannot be ruled out.

A number of bomb explosions affecting rail movements have occurred on the Northeast Frontier Railway in State of Assam between 31-3-1981 and 1-4-1981. Brief details of these incidents are mentioned below:—

1. On 31-3-1981 at about 21.30 hrs. there was a bomb explosion at Kokrajha station on Gauhati-Fakiragram metre gauge section. It caused minor damage to the track. Permanent Way Inspector made the track fit at 22.45 hrs. Police visited the site.

2. On 1-4-81 at about 00.45 hrs. there was a bomb explosion between Kamakhya and Gauhati stations, as a result of which 0.5 meters length of rail was blown off. 1 Rail Piece was found at a distance of 300 meters. The explosion caused 0.5 meters deep and 0.3 meters in diameter hole on the down track. A goods train had just passed over the site when the explosion took place. Single line working was introduced at 03.00 hrs. Police attended this site.

3. On 14-1981 about 00.10 hrs. there was an explosion at bridge No. 84 between Barahu and Jagi Road Railway stations as a result of which the bridge girder was slightly damaged.

4. On 1-4-1981 at about 02.05 hrs. there was a bomb explosion on the Up line between Changsari and Agthori stations on Gauhati—Rangiya double line section as a result of which 2 feet of rail length was removed. Single line working was introduced. Police authorities visited the spot.

5. On 1-4-1981 at about 04.30 hrs. there was a bomb explosion between Balimare and Naharkatia stations on Mariani—Tinsukia single line section. One foot of rail length on one side was blown up. Police authorities visited the site.

Police have taken up all these incidents. No arrests have been reported so far nor any loss of life has been reported. Exact details and extent of loss are being assessed. However, from the information available so far loss/damage to railway property does not appear to be much.

As a preventive measure track patrolling by the gangmen of the Engineering Department as well as by Government Railway Police personnel and Railway Protection Force men has been started under the over all control of the Superintendent of Railway Police, Assam.

Patrol Special trains being run ahead of Mail Express trains between Gauhati-Rangiya which has now extended upto Nalbari.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय पांडे जी से हम लोग मिल कर भी आये थे और कहा था कि जब आप अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हो और जबाब भी लिखा हुआ है हिन्दी में तो हिन्दी में ही जरा सा हमको सुना दिया कीजिए ताकि हम लोग भी समझ जायें।

जो अभी रेल एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, और रोज़ सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, और जैसा मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने तो यहाँ तक कहा है कि इनका रेल मंत्रालय एक्सीडेंट मंत्रालय हो गया है, और कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं होता है, खास कर के प्रत्येक सप्ताह की यदि आप प्रेस क्लिपिंग निकाल कर देख लें, तो ऐसा लगता है कि रेल एक्सीडेंट्स की जैसे बाढ़ आ गई है। कल फिर हो गया। एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था कि रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स में जो सिर्फ पटरी से उतरने वाले एक्सीडेंट्स हैं वह कितने हैं? उसका जवाब राज्य-सभा में आया था, उसमें बताया गया था कि अगस्त 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक जो पटरी से उतरने के कारण एक्सीडेंट्स हुए, उनमें मध्य रेलवे में 64, पूर्व रेलवे में 26, उत्तर रेलवे में 54, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में 44, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में 34, दक्षिण रेलवे 49, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे में 39, दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में 76 और पश्चिम रेलवे में 48।

यह कुल संख्या 434 है। यह अगस्त, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक 6 महीने का पीरियड है। इतना ही नहीं, यदि पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में देखें तो इसी पीरियड में 70 पटरी से उतरने की घटनाएँ हैं।

एक और प्रश्न के जवाब में 20-2-81 को मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1980 में कुल जो रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं, उसका टोटल 976 है और इसमें 227 लोग मारे गये।

कैटेगरी वाइस इन रेल दुर्घटनाओं के पीछे किस-किस का हाथ हो सकता है, इसके बारे में बताया गया कि रेल

कर्मचारियों की गलती में 442 घटनाएँ घटीं, अन्य व्यक्तियों की गलती में 123, यांत्रिक उपकरणों की खराबी में 189, रेल पथ की खराबी से 42, बिजली उपकरणों की खराबी में 3, तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही में 4, ऐसे कारण जिनका पता नहीं चल सका उससे 27 और ऐसे कारण जिनको अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया, उससे 67 और आकस्मिक से 79 रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं। यह मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है जिसमें इन्होंने बताया है कि इन दुर्घटनाओं में कौन-कौन से तत्व हो सकते हैं, किन का हाथ हो सकता है।

मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि आप मुपर फास्ट ट्रेन चला रहे हैं, और हमारे तरीके पर सरकार ने अभी तक कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। 189 दुर्घटना यांत्रिक उपकरणों की खराबी या रेल पथ की खराबी से हो रही हैं और आप इसमें मुपर फास्ट ट्रेनों की व्यवस्था करते जा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ यह जानकारी नहीं करते हैं कि जो रेलवे लाइनें हैं, पटरियाँ हैं, उनमें इन मुपर फास्ट गाड़ियों को बर्दाश्त करने की कैपेसिटी है या नहीं? सन् 1979 तक साढ़े 5 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन ऐसी थी जिसमें यह संभावना थी कि इनमें फ्रिक्चर हो सकता है। अब इन दो सालों में यह संभावना बढ़ कर कितनी हो गई होगी, पता नहीं कितने हजार किलोमीटर हो सकती है। यह किसी भी समय में टूट सकती है और उसके कारण एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं।

आपको याद होगा, जब जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत थी उस समय भी जब बहुत ज्यादा इस तरह की कार्यवाही होने लगी थी, खासतौर से सबोटैज के कारण मामला बढ़ गया था, तो हम को याद है,

हमारे भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री यहां सदन में इस समय बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी और 25 हजार के करीब गैंगमैन और आर. पी. एफ. के जवान लगाये थे जिनकी रेशियां 12 हजार और 13 हजार की थीं, और उस समय जब हाउस में जवाब आया था तो यह माना गया था कि 1 लाख रुपये प्रतिदिन इस व्यवस्था पर खर्चा बैठता है, लेकिन उसका इतना असर हुआ था कि वह सैंबोटेज वाला सारा मामला खत्म हो गया था। पटरी पर से उतरने के कारण जो एक्सिडेंट्स होते थे, वह सारा मामला चैक हो गया था। खर्च जरूर एक लाख रुपये प्रतिदिन का पड़ रहा था।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफार शरीफ) : सारे तो सैंबोटाज वाले आपके साथ हैं, तो क्या करें ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : किस के साथ हैं वह ? आपको तो सब चीजों में हम ही नजर आयेगे। इसी से तो देश गर्त में जा रहा है। कभी भी आपने जवाबदेही अपने सिर पर ली ही नहीं है। जब होम मिनिस्टरी का मामला आयेगा तो होम मिनिस्टर भी कहेंगे कि हम ही लोगों का हाथ है। नहीं कुछ हमारे खिलाफ मिलेगा, तो कहेंगे कि विदेशी हाथ है। आपको इसमें अभी तक विदेशी हाथ नजर नहीं आया है, कुछ दिन के बाद आप भी कहियेगा कि इसमें विदेशी हाथ है।
(व्यवधान)।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके आगे बैठे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पीछे से हमारे एक साथी कह रहे हैं हाई जैकर,

रेलवे जकर नहीं हाई जैकर। जब उनको आप एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० बनाना चाहते हैं तो फिर किसका हाथ हो सकता है यह देखें ?

(व्यवधान)

इसीलिए एक लिस्ट उसकी ले लीजिए, सब का लिस्ट बना हुआ है कि कितने आपके पास हाई जैकर्स हैं, कितने स्मगलर्स हैं। यह कहने और बताने की जरूरत नहीं। अपनी गलती को टालने के लिए ये लोग हमेशा ऐसी बातें कहते रहते हैं। आसाम की समस्या के बारे में ये लोग शूतुरमुर्ग के समान आंख मूंद कर चल रहे हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसीरहाट) : होम मिनिस्टर आ गये हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोग यह मांग कर रहे थे कि यह मामला होम मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है, इसलिए होम मिनिस्टर भी सदन में रहें। ठीक है, जूनियर होम मिनिस्टर आ गये हैं।

आसाम में एक विशेष परिस्थिति है। वहां सरकार नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। सेटर जबर्दस्ती उस सरकार को कायम किये हुए है और वहां के लोगों पर लादे हुए है।

सैंबोटेज, ट्रेन एक्सिडेंट्स और दूसरे मामलों के बारे में, जो कि हमारे कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस का विषय है, मैंने बताया है कि हम लोगों ने जो व्यवस्था की थी, उस समय उसका निश्चित रूप से लाभ हुआ था। यदि उसका लाभ नहीं हुआ था, तो मंत्री

महोदय बतायें कि वह एक्सपेरिमेंट फेल हो गया और उससे लाभ नहीं हुआ। उस व्यवस्था पर एक लाख रुपये प्रति-दिन का खर्चा होता है। जब कोई एक्सिडेंट होता है, तो लोगों की जानें जाती हैं और सरकार को उसका काम्पेन्सेशन भी देना पड़ता है। तो क्यों न पहले से ही सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि ऐसी घटनायें न घटें? सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि केवल वही अन्तिम उपाय है। मंत्री महोदय के सामने दूसरे उपाय भी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इस मामले को एक धिसे-पिटेंडिंग से नहीं लेना चाहिए। हम पार्लियामेंट में सवाल पूछते हैं, कालिग-एटेंशन के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान दिलाते हैं और सरकार के द्वारा एक ही जवाब दे दिया जाता है। लेकिन ज्यों-ज्यों हम मर्ज का इलाज करते हैं, त्यों-त्यों वह बढ़ता चला जाता है। अक्सर लोग क्या कहते हैं, उनकी तरफ से क्या स्लिप आती है, मंत्री महोदय उस पर विशेष ध्यान न दें। उन्हें बहुत पुराना अनुभव है। वह इस पर विचार करें कि वह क्या कर सकते हैं, किस तरीके से देश की जनता को विश्वास दिला सकते हैं कि भविष्य में ये ट्रेन की दुर्घटनायें और गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने की घटनायें नहीं होंगी।

मैंने अभी फ़िगर्ज पढ़ कर बताया है कि इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है कि रेल कर्मचारियों की शलती से 442 दुर्घटनाएं और अन्य व्यक्तियों की शलती से 123 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। यांत्रिक उपस्करों की खराबी से 189 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। यांत्रिक उपस्कर किस

के हैं। उनके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? रेल-यंत्र की खराबी के कारण 42 घटनाएं हुईं। यह भी शुद्ध सरकार का मामला है। इसी तरह बिजली उपस्करों की खराबी से 3 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं। उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार पर है। 4 दुर्घटनाएं तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही की वजह से हुईं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ़ तौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 5500 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा जो रेलवे लाइन करीब करीब एकदम डैमेज्ड है, फ्रैक्चर की स्थिति में है, उसके स्थान पर नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई गई है या नहीं, अगर नहीं, तो वह यह काम कब तक करने जा रहे हैं। 5500 किलोमीटर की फिगर तो 1979 की है। अब उससे बढ़ कर कितने किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन फ्रैक्चर की स्थिति में हो गई है और क्या उसको बदला गया है या नहीं; अगर नहीं, तो उसको कब तक बदला जा रहा है?

सरकार गैंगमन और ग्रा० पी० एफ० को एक्स्ट्रा ड्यूटी दे और उन्हें एक्स्ट्रा पैसा दे, ताकि इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके। हमने हमेशा यह सुझाव दिया है कि रेलवे इंजिन में आटोमैटिक वारनिंग सिस्टम लगाया जाये, ताकि अगर कहीं कोई खतरा हो, तो ड्राइवर को पहले से ही पता चल जाए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आटोमैटिक वारनिंग सिस्टम को उपयोग में लाने जा रही है या नहीं।

रेलमंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल रखा है, वह एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव सवाल है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : जवाब भी ऐसा ही होना चाहिए ।

श्री केदार पांडे : यह जो कालिंग एग्जेशन है, वह तो एक लिमिटेड दायरे में है । बम एक्सप्लोजन की वजह से ट्रेन का डीरेलमेंट हुआ, जिससे 1 आदमी मर गया और 12 आदमी घायल हो गए । यह एक्सिडेंट बाकी एक्सिडेंट्स से भरोकार नहीं रखता है । (व्यवधान) यह मीबोटेज का मामला है, बम एक्सप्लोजन का मामला है, ट्रैक को उखाने का मामला है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सब में नहीं है, आप दूसरा पढ़िए, दूसरे में आप ने कहा है कि रेल उतरी है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री केदार पांडे : वह भी इसी तरह की चीज है । इस में मुख्य बात यह है कि आसाम का एजीटेशन बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है । जब जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत थी उसी वक्त से, सितम्बर, 79 से यह सब काम शुरू हुआ जब कि आप इधर थे और अब हम इधर हैं । इसलिए यह समाज की एक बात है, समाज की एक तस्वीर है और उस में आसाम की जो घटना है, वहां जो एजीटेशन बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है, एक इंसीडेंट एक स्टेट में चल रहा है, जिस का बहुत बड़ा असर सारे देश पर है । उसका इंतजाम हम लोग करना चाहते हैं । आप ने भी किया जब आप इधर थे । आप भी नहीं चाहते कि इस तरह का एजीटेशन हो, कोई नहीं चाहता । जितने सदन के माननीय सदस्य हैं सब इस पर चिन्तित हैं, मैं मानता हूं इस बात को क्यों कि आसाम में जो एजीटेशन हो रहा है उसका अन्त होना चाहिए । उस के लिए प्रयास भी हो रहा है । प्रयास हुआ ।

आज वहां पर एक गवर्नमेंट बनी, और अभी चल रहा है, लेकिन जब एजीटेशन होगा तो उसका प्रोजेक्शन सब जगह होगा । समाज का प्रोजेक्शन होगा और रेल पर भी उस का असर पड़ेगा । उसी से एक्सप्लोजन और यह सब है । इसलिए यह जो ऐक्सीडेंट है यह आसाम के एजीटेशन का एक रूप है, उसी का एक प्रतिबिम्ब है, उसी का एक प्रोजेक्शन है ।

अब उसी दायरे में हम इस बात को मानते हैं कि एजीटेशन खत्म होना चाहिए, बम-एक्सप्लोजन नहीं होना चाहिए । लेकिन समाज में इस तरह के लोग हैं जो बम चलाते हैं, जो वायलेंस में विश्वास करते हैं और उन के गुस्से के इजहार का जरिया हो जाता है कि ट्रैक उखाड़ दो, बम चला दो, डीरेलमेंट कर दो । ... (व्यवधान) ... हम तो किसी एक व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लेते हैं और न किसी पार्टी का नाम लेते हैं । हम तो समाज की जो तस्वीर है उस को बता रहे हैं और सब किसी को मन ही मन समझना चाहिए, हम भी समझें, आप भी समझें, जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस साहब भी समझें । इस बात को सभी को समझना है और सबके समझने के बाद इस का इलाज खोजना है । तो एक तो यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, यह जो ऐक्सीडेंट है इस के बारे में ।

यह बात ठीक है कि जो रोलिंग स्टॉक हमारा है, हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवे का उस से काफी संतोष हम को नहीं है । रिन्युअल रिप्लेसमेंट होना चाहिए और उस के लिए अभी जो बजट और सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान है उस में 5100 करोड़ रुपया जो रखा था उस का 40 परसेंट रिन्युअल रिप्लेसमेंट पर रखा है । उसी में ट्रैक का रिप्लेसमेंट होगा । जो पांच हजार

स्ट किलोमीटर की बात आप करते हैं कि इनमें में गड़बड़ी है उस में से एक एग्जाम्पल मैंने यहीं पर रखा था कि कटिहार-मालदा लाइन में 40 फ्रैक्चर हैं और उस को हम रिप्लेस करने जा रहे हैं । 1 करोड़ 86 लाख रुपया उस पर खर्च होगा । इसी तरह में और भी है । इस बात में मैं इनकार नहीं करता हूं । इंडियन रेलवे में आप देखें रोलिंग स्टॉक का रिप्लेसमेंट बहुत जरूरी है । बहुत वर्षों से उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । इसके बिना काम नहीं चलेगा । इसीलिए छोटी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो रकम रखी गई है 5100 करोड़ उस का करीब करीब आधा हम इसी में खर्च करने जा रहे हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं तो अभी बजट की जो बातें चल रही थीं उस में ये भारी बातें आई हैं । उस की जानकारी तमाम लोगों को है । तो उस को तो हम करेंगे । यह उन्हें सोचना चाहिए, उस तरफ हम कदम बढ़ा चुके हैं । नई लाइन तो हम ने इस बजट में दी नहीं, जानबूझ कर नहीं दी, इसीलिए कि पैसा उसी में खर्च करेंगे । इसीलिए हम ने कहा कि यह जो बजट है यह रिहैबिलिटेशन बजट है । जो आप कह रहे हैं, मेरे साथ तो आप सहमत हैं, इस में ढील कहां है ? हम इस को करना चाहते हैं और आप लोगों को फुल कोऑपरेशन इस में चाहिए । अर्नेस्ट डिजायर यह हमारी है कि इंडियन रेलवे को राइट लाइन पर लाया जाय और जहां पर भी गड़बड़ी है उस को दूर किया जाये । लेकिन देहात में हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि हजार वर्ष का कुण्ट एक एकादशी से साफ नहीं होगा । समय लगेगा उस में ।

एक्सीडेंट्स की जहां तक बात है, सन् 62 से लेकर आज तक के एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में हम ने कुछ अध्ययन किया ।

कभी 800, कभी 900 और कभी 750 एक्सीडेंट्स हुए लेकिन 750 से कम कभी नहीं हुए । यह हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवेज का इतिहास है । 1962 में 1600 एक्सीडेंट्स हुए थे वह घटने रहे लेकिन 750 में कम कभी नहीं हुए । यह इतना बड़ा आर्गनाइजेशन है और इसमें अभी कमियां भी हैं जिनको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है । वानिंग सिस्टम लागू करने की बात है । अगर हमारा ट्रैक मजबूत हो जाए, कोई गड़बड़ी न हो और इंजन ठीक चले तो कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन यह इतना बड़ा देश है, राजनीतिक अंतर भी पड़ता है, समाज में आर्डर भी है और डिस-आर्डर भी है, उसका भी प्रोजेक्शन होता है, सबटाज का मामला है, बम एक्सप्लोजन की बात है, यह सारी बातें हैं । हम चाहते हैं कम से कम एक्सीडेंट्स हों लेकिन एकदम कोई एक्सीडेंट ही न हो—ऐसी गारण्टी कोई नहीं दे सकता है लेकिन एक्सीडेंट्स जहां तक सम्भव हो कम से कम हों । यही हमारा एम है । यह इतना बड़ा संगठन है और इसमें ह्यूमन एरर भी हो सकती है । ह्यूमन एरर सबसे ज़बर्दस्त है । सिस्टम में भी चेंज करने की जरूरत है । इस तरह के उपाय किए जायें जिनसे भ्रमक एक्सीडेंट्स न होने पायें क्योंकि कोई भी व्यक्ति मर जाता है तो उसके प्रति ममता जागृत होती है । इसलिए अभी जो बात हमारे सामने आई है एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में उसमें एजिटेशन एक आफशूट है । इस सिलसिले में हमें आप सभी के कोऑपरेशन की जरूरत है ताकि एजिटेशन कम हो जायें । आप सभी लोग इसमें हमारी मदद करें और वहां असम में स्टैबल सरकार चले ।

श्री राम बिन्दास पासवान : आप उस सरकार को खत्म कर दीजिए । जितना आप उसको चलायेंगे उतना ही गड़बड़ होगा ।

श्री केदार पांडे : वह तो जो होगा, होगा लेकिन किसी गवर्नमेंट को डिसप्लेस करने की कोशिश आपको नहीं करनी चाहिए ताकि वहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर बना रहे और बम एक्सप्लोजन की जो बात है वह भी न होने पाए ।

श्री जंनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटेमेंट में इस पासिविलिटी को रूल आउट नहीं किया है कि यह सैंबटाज का मामला है । मेरा अपना खयाल है कि यह बिल्कुल सैंबटाज का मामला है । हमें इसकी बैंक-प्राउण्ड में जाना पड़ेगा । असम एजिटेशन जोरों पर चल रहा था, वहां की सारी व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो चुकी थी, तेल असम से बाहर नहीं जा रहा था, सरकारी कर्मचारी दफ्तरों में नहीं जा रहे थे, रेलगाड़ियां नहीं चल रही थीं, बसेज नहीं चल रही थीं, ट्रैफिक बिल्कुल हालट हो गया था और असम के लोगों तक ज़रूरी सामान दूसरे भागों से नहीं पहुंचाया जा रहा था । ऐसी हालत में असम में एक पापुलर सरकार बनाई गई, उस पापुलर सरकार की मुख्य मंत्री माइना रिटी कम्युनिटी की एक महिला बनीं, जो कि पहली बार असम में हुआ, और यह उस मुख्य मंत्री और उनकी सरकार का क्रेडिट है कि इस थोड़े समय में उन्होंने असम के आन्दोलन पर पूरी तरह से काबू पा लिया । वहां पर लाइफ नार्मल हुई, रेलगाड़ियां चलने लगीं, बसेज चलने लगीं, सरकारी कर्मचारी अपना काम करने लगे, ज़रूरी सामान असम में दूसरे भागों से पहुंचने लगा और तेल की धारा असम से दूसरे भागों तक बहने लगी । वहां का जनजीवन बिल्कुल सामान्य हो गया और सत्याग्रह, एजिटेशन नाम की कोई चीज असम में दिखाई नहीं दी ।

असम में वह शान्ति का वातावरण बड़ी तेजी के साथ वापिस आ रहा था और जो एजीटेड्स थे, आन्दोलनकारी थे, वे राजनीतिक तौर से हट रहे थे, बैंकप्राऊण्ड में जा रहे थे । असम के लोगों पर जो उसका असर था, वह धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रहा था । इस बैंकप्राऊण्ड में हमें यह देखना होगा कि यह जो रेलवे का लाइन उखाड़ी गई रेलवे की गाड़ियां उल्टी गई और ये जो इस प्रकार की घटनायें हैं ये अकेली नहीं हैं पिछले तीन महीनों से देखते आ रहे हैं । रेडियो स्टेशन ब्लास्ट हुआ है । रेलगाड़ियों में जान माल का नुकसान नहीं हुआ, लेकिन पिछले तीन महीनों से कहीं न कहीं कोई-न-कोई ब्लास्ट हो रहा है । असम के एजिटेशन में जो उग्र तत्व हैं, जो विध्वंसकारी तत्व हैं, उन्होंने ऐसा लगता है कि फैसला कर लिया है कि चूंकि जनता के बीच में उनको कोई जगह नहीं रही, अब उनको कोई पब्लिसिटी नहीं मिलने वाली है, अब कोई हड़ताल धरना या बन्द नहीं करा पा रहे हैं तो इसके लिए उन्होंने यह सैंबटाज का रास्ता अख्तियार किया है । विध्वंसकारी प्रवृत्ति का रास्ता अख्तियार किया है, ताकि बाहर उनकी कुछ पब्लिसिटी मिल सके और यह जाहिर हो सके कि असम के आन्दोलन में, असम के एजिटेशन में कुछ जान बाकी है । लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार को इस मामले को गम्भीरता पूर्वक लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि रेलगाड़ियों में सफर करने वाली यात्री इन्सेंट हैं, पता नहीं किस जगह के रहने वाले हैं, कहां के हैं उनको असम की राजनीति से लेना देना कुछ नहीं है, ऐसे लोग इस विध्वंसकारी प्रवृत्ति के निशाने बनते हैं । इस प्रकार के लोगों को ज़रूम होना पड़ता है, ऐसे लोगों की जाने जाती हैं और इसी प्रकार के लोगों को नुकसान

उठाना पड़ता है—इसलिए सरकार को इस पर पूरी तबज्जह देनी चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री जैनुल बशर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो समझता था कि आप हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं।

Hindi, you may not be knowing, I suppose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not know the fact that I know Hindi very well.

श्री जैनुल बशर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असम में ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि असम में जो रेलवे लाइनें हैं या नार्थ ईस्टर्न रोजन में रेलवे लाइन है, उसकी पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। नागालैंड में जब उपद्रव शुरू हुए थे, तो नागालैंड के उपद्रव के जमाने में भी इसी प्रकार का सैबोटाज शुरू हुआ था और उस समय पूरे नागालैंड के नार्थ ईस्टर्न रोजन में रेलवे लाइनों की सुरक्षा की गई थी। इस के लिए सिर्फ असम की पुलिस पर ही भरोसा करना ठीक नहीं है। हजारों किलोमीटर की रेलवे लाइनों को केवल असम की पुलिस सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर सकती, इसके लिए बी० एच० एफ० और सी० आर० पी० एफ० के लोगों को भी सहायता लेनी चाहिए। इस बात का भी आपको पता लगाना चाहिए कि यह जो सैबोटाज हुआ है, इसके पीछे कौन से विध्वंसकारी तत्व हैं या कौन लोग हैं? उनको ट्रेनिंग कहां से मिलती है, उनको सैबोटाज करने के

बम्ब या और हथियार या मैटीरियल कहां से मिलते हैं? इस के बारे में आपको पता लगाना चाहिए। अभी अखबारों में निकला है कि असम के गोलपारा जिले में लोगों को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है, उनसे आसानी से इन चीजों के बारे में पता लगाया जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीन महीने से इस प्रकार की विध्वंसक घटनायें हो रही हैं, तो क्या उन्होंने नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे लाइनों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की थी? इस तरह की घटनायें न हों, उसके लिए वह आगे क्या करने जा रहे हैं और किस तरह से वे रेलवे लाइनों को प्रोटेक्शन देने जा रहे हैं, ताकि यह जो घटनायें होती हैं, वे न हों?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या आसाम गवर्नमेंट को वह इस प्रकार की मदद देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं, जिस से कि जो विध्वंसकारी एलीमेंट्स हैं, सेबो-टयुस हैं उन का पता लग सके? बिना सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मदद के यह आसाम गवर्नमेंट के बस की बात नहीं है। आसाम गवर्नमेंट ने राजनीतिक तौर पर एजीटेशन पर काबू पा लिया है, लेकिन विध्वंसकारी एक्टिविटीज को रोकने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उन की मदद करनी पड़ेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में आसाम गवर्नमेंट की क्या मदद कर रही है?

श्री केदार पांडे : मैंने तो पहले ही अपने उत्तर में सारी बातें बतलाई हैं। यह सही बात है कि यह जो इन्सीडेन्ट हुआ है यह सेबोटाज है, इन्सीडेन्ट आफ बाम्ब एक्सप्लोजन है—यह बात इस्ते-

ब्लिंड है, इस में कोई डाउट नहीं है। आगे ऐसी घटना न हो, इस के लिये वहाँ काफी पुलिस फोर्स स्ट्रेण्थेन की गई है, आर० पी० एफ० और जी० आर० पी० दोनों में कोऑर्डिनेशन बाने की कॉन्शिश की जा रही है। जो ट्रैक पैट्रोलिंग है उसे इन्जीनियरिंग गैंग मैन में करा रहे हैं। जी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० सब एस० आर० पी० के कंट्रोल में काम कर रहे हैं इस के लिये पैट्रोल स्पेशल ट्रेन्ज भी चलाई जाती हैं—मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्ज के आगे पैट्रोल स्पेशल ट्रेन चलती है ताकि इस तरह की घटना न घटे और यदि कोई बात हो तो उस पर तुरन्त ऐक्शन लिया जा सके। इस को नलवाड़ी तक लाया गया है। जितने केमज हुए हैं उन का इन्वेस्टिगेशन करा रहे हैं वहाँ पर इन्टेन्जिनेस की जरूरत है, जिस का काफी टाइट कर रहे हैं। अगर इन्टेन्जिनेस मजबूत होगा तो काफी जानकारी पहले में मिल सकती है। लेकिन अभी भी आसाम में डिमआर्डर है जिस को उतनी दूर तक कंट्रोल नहीं कर सके हैं जितना कि करना चाहिये। इस के लिये सब के कोऑपरेशन की जरूरत है—इन्क्लूडिंग अपोजीशन। डेमोक्रेसी में ऐसे ईशूज पर यदि सब लोग मिल कर नहीं सोचेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। उन में कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं जो इस तरह की गलती करते हैं, जिस का शिकार सब को होना पड़ता है।

इसी तरह से रेलवे के प्रॉटेक्शन के लिये आर० पी० एफ० को टाइट किया है। जहाँ तक नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे और नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रान्टियर रेलवे की बात है दोनों पर विशेष ध्यान है और बजट में भी ज्यादा पैसा उस क्षेत्र पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं ताकि वहाँ का इन्फ्राम ठीक हो सके। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट दोनों में कोऑपरेशन में काम हो रहा है। वहाँ पर डेमोक्रेसी को रेस्टोर करने का काम हुआ है, वहाँ पर जो सरकार बनी है श्रीमती तैमूर उम की चीफ मिनिस्टर है, हम, आप, सब लोग उन के हाथ मजबूत करें.....

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : किम के हाथ को ?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट के हाथ को।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उस को डिमिसि कीजिये।

श्री केदार पाण्डे : पहले आप पूरा सहयोग दीजिये, उस को चलाईये, अगर नहीं चलेगा तो बाद में देखा जायेगा, लेकिन आप की इन्टेन्शन और एक्शन ठीक रहने चाहिये। इस को कीजिये फिर देखिये, उस के बाद सब ठीक चलेगा।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हमारा एक्शन और इन्टेन्शन दोनों साफ है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, this bomb blast on the railway tracks, leading to derailment, damages, injuries and, as was reported in some press reports, also loss of life cannot be discussed or understood in isolation—away from the realities of the situation in Assam, particularly this situation arising out of the prolonged agitation on the issue of foreign nationals. My point is that the matter could have been dealt with by the Home Ministry. As a matter of fact, I gave my notice address to the Home Ministry. Anyway, it is the wisdom of the Cabinet that the Railway Minister has been authorised to tackle the matter.

My first point is that there should be a comprehensive assessment of the situation, having regard to the realities of the political situation in Assam

and lack of adequate vigil on the part of the administration of Assam generally speaking, and lack of adequate vigil on the part of the Railway administration. You would kindly note that there were enough symptoms, indications and signals. Indicating that the extremist elements in Assam, being divorced from the mass support which they could enjoy at the earlier stage of the agitation, have taken or are increasingly taking resort to violent activities. This is an important element of change—that the patriotic and democratic masses of Assam have seen through the game and, therefore, they are coming out in larger and larger numbers to see that the unity and integrity of the country is preserved and the genuine and basic problems of Assam are solved through peaceful and negotiated methods. Being thus divorced from the masses, a section of the extremists are increasingly taking resort to violent activities. All these bomb blasts on the Railways on 1st April, you would understand, took place at more or less the same time in six places covering about 5 districts of Assam. The major objective was to dislocate the communication of the entire north-eastern region and, as a matter of fact, reports appearing in the Press suggest that there had been about 25 to 30 bomb blasts on the railway tracks in the last 2 to 3 months.

My grouse against the railway administration is: first of all, when these signals were there for the last 3 months that bomb blasts took place for at least 25 to 30 times on the railway tracks, the railway administration did not take proper action to see that the railway tracks are preserved properly and these things cannot happen again. There was not only attack on the part of the extremists on the railway tracks alone but there were bomb blasts before the MLA Hostel at Dispur—two bomb blasts and it has been reported and it is reported by the *National Herald*, your paper, that an inter-State racket of clandestine arms and ammunition

exists and operates from Gauhati and other places . . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The epicentre is Agra.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: If it is so, that is all right also. Therefore, this inter-State racket of clandestine arms and ammunitions is operating and there are suggestions in the Press reports and I say that forces outside the country and within the country which are interested to bring about a destabilisation and undermine the unity and integrity of the country, have been encouraging and abetting these violent activities.

It is not the question of railway alone, it is not the poor Railway Minister, it is not his burden to bear but it is for the entire administration of the Government of India to prove their sincerity as to what steps they propose to take in the matter of meeting this challenge of the extremists which are anti-national, which are parochial and which undermine the unity and integrity of the country. Sir, this is one aspect of the situation. There is also another aspect of the situation.

13 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, you can continue after lunch. Now, Shri R. Venkataraman to make a statement

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Just a minute. In order to save the time of this House he might utilise this occasion to make a statement about the L.I.C. There is a Supreme Court's decision of yesterday. And the L.I.C. strike is going on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is now going to make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He can just take one minute.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He can just mention.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The L.I.C. strike is going on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Supreme Court's decision of yesterday is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a statement. It has been circulated. He is simply to make the statement. (Interruptions) Now, Shri R. Venkataraman to make the statement.

13.01 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE PAYMENT OF
ADDITIONAL INSTALMENT OF
DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EM-
PLOYEES AND RELIEF TO
PENSIONERS**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under the existing Dearness Allowance Scheme as applicable to the Central Government employees, an instalment of dearness allowance becomes due for consideration after every 8-point increase in the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index. On this basis, the last dearness allowance instalment was paid to the employees from 1-9-1980 with reference to the index average of 376. At the end of November, 1980, the index average crossed 384 points and consequently a further dearness allowance instalment to the employees from 1-12-1980 became due for consideration. The Government have decided to pay this instalment in cash. This instalment will benefit the employees getting pay upto Rs. 1600 per mensem with marginal adjustments. The instalment will cost the exchequer Rs. 77.50 crores during the financial year 1981-82 including Rs. 15.50 crores on account of the arrears. The recurring annual cost of the instalment will be Rs 62 crores.

Until now an instalment of dearness relief to the Central Government pensioners including family pensioners

was paid at the rate of 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25 per mensem after every 16-point increase in the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index. On this basis, the last instalment was paid to the pensioners from 1-9-1980 with reference to the index average of 376. As, however, announced in the Lok Sabha in my Budget Speech on 28-2-1981. "Relief to the Pensioners" will hereafter be paid after every 8 point increase in the index average, and the rate of an instalment of such relief shall be 2 1/2 per cent of monthly pension. Accordingly, Government have decided to pay pensioners, including family pensioners, an instalment of relief with effect from 1-12-1980, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent of pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50 and a maximum of Rs. 12.50 per month. This will cost the exchequer Rs. 6.13 crores in the financial year 1981-82, including Rs. 1.53 crores on account of the arrears.

Budget provisions for this expenditure already exist in the Estimates for the year 1981-82. Orders both in respect of the payment of the D.A. instalment to the serving employees and the payment of the instalment of relief to pensioners will issue shortly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock*

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)
**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**
—Contd.

Reported derailments of trains in
N.E. region—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu.

You are putting a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming to the concluding part. But it is necessary to recapitulate events. I was analysing the events and the incidents of April 1, and if you go through these events and if you analyse the entire situation you will find that within a short span of one or one-and-a-half hours six blasts have taken place at six places covering an area of six different districts of Assam. Therefore it is very clear that this operation was well-coordinated, was well-orchestrated with a definite objective. The objective has been to create disruption of communications in the entire north east region as a whole. In the statement the Minister said this:

"This accident was caused by the use of some explosive device under the rail joints."

How can it be done? It cannot be done, unless sophisticated methods are used, unless intelligence for these things is acquired. My question is, what did the Railway Administration do in this regard? Signals were there, indications were there. Those were indications that certain sections of the extremists were going to resort to such kinds of agitations and they would be using sophisticated devices. What was the Intelligence wing of the Government doing then? According to the information available, you will find, the possibility of this accident due to certain acts of sabotage cannot be ruled out. Who supplied these highly sophisticated instruments? There are some foreign powers behind this. There are some foreign hands. My question is this: Did the Government make any probe into it or not? Lastly, Sir it is a fall-out of the Assam Agitation. Government should take note of the silver lining in the cloud. Even a major section of the AASU which took part in the agitation are prepared for a peaceful negotiation and settlement of this problem by peaceful means. Unless it is solved as a political problem, there is no possibility of improving the situation.

A political solution has to be evolved through negotiations and as a matter of fact some have agreed to have a dialogue. But I would say that it is the Government of India which is dilly dallying with the issue. You don't want to bring about an early solution, your own political interests and that is, I must say, prejudicial to the nation's unity and integrity. It is not that they should alone be held responsible, the responsibility lies on the Government of India also. Why are the dialogues not being held? Why are the discussions not being held across the table? Therefore, I would tell the Government that it is not merely the question of accidents of the Railways alone. We know what you have done and what you have not done. But I do not want to make any suggestion. The Railway Minister should have resigned by this time because he has become the Minister of Accidents. He should have followed the foot-steps of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I know that he will not do that. It is not a matter connected with the accidents alone. It is a major political issue for the country. Having regard to this, I want to put only two questions. My first point is that there are extremist forces.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Baxar): Sir, the rules are very clear in regard to the Calling Attention motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already come to the question. You should have raised this point much earlier. Now, he is putting questions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have not gone out of the purview of the rules. Now, Sir, having regard to these developments, may I ask the Government of India whether they are prepared to make a fresh assessment of the situation in Assam? May I also know whether the Railway Ministry would tighten their administration so that these violent activities of the extremists are not allowed to continue unabated by those anti-national

forces both from within the country and outside the country? May I also know what steps the Government has already taken and propose to take in the future? Would the hon. Minister for Railways who is dealing with this matter, advise the Cabinet and particularly the Prime Minister to see that a dialogue is resumed immediately in order to bring about a political solution of the problem to the satisfaction of the people of Assam so that the unity and integrity of the country is preserved and further strengthened?

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: I do appreciate the views expressed by my friend Shri Chitta Basu. He is a very experienced politician. I know him well. So far as the accidents which have occurred in Assam are concerned, I may point out that they are part and parcel of the whole game, that is, the agitations going on in Assam for so many months. It is a fact that 5 or 6 bomb explosions have taken place in one night in five districts. It is a deliberate conspiracy of the anti-national people inside the country and also outside the country. Those who take part in such activities are not Indians. While they remain in India, they are anti-nationals and their activities are anti-national. We deprecate it and, I think, the whole House would be one with me in that respect.

As I told in the beginning, I am a Cabinet Minister and the responsibility is a joint one. There is no necessity of the Home Minister being here; I am here, I represent the views of the cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you reminding them every time that you are a Cabinet Minister? You are a Cabinet Minister.

SHRIKEDAR PANDAY: You must have a thorough assessment of the whole situation. The situation in Assam requires to be thoroughly assessed. You must have an assessment. The Government is very very serious about it. No doubt, the Government has succeeded to some extent in it, but still the success is not complete. What should we do? I would again request you that you must cooperate with the Government. That is very very essential. When I say that, it has got some significance and meaning and every hon. Member of this House must realise it. We are all patriots here and we are Indians first and Indians last. We are not bengalis, Biharis or Assamese; we are Indians first and only thereafter we may think of anything else. That spirit must be inculcated into every Indian. It is unfortunate to find that there is feeling among some anti-national elements like Assam for Assamese, Bengal for Bengalis, Bihar for Biharis etc. This is something which would lead to disintegration of the country as a whole. We must check this spirit. Disintegration of the country cannot be tolerated at any cost. We are making an assessment of the situation and we shall see that we succeed and we must succeed; there is no doubt about it.

These are the acts of some frustrated people. When a person becomes frustrated, he takes recourse to violence. This is a sign of frustration of those people who have not succeeded in that area. It is an act of sabotage and conspiracy. We must realise this. We are all Members of Parliament here; and this body is a sovereign body. This sovereign body must attach special significance to this incident. This is quite correct. We are all one, we would all work together and try to see that the Assam problem is solved for ever. As I said, we are all Indians first.

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले पर हमारा सुबह ही आग्रह था कि गृह-मंत्री यहाँ रहते, बयान अपना देते तो ठीक रहता। आज जब से यह कॉलिंग अटेंशन मॉगन पेश हुआ है, रेल मंत्री ने उस पर जो अपना बयान पढ़ा है और हम से पहले जो 3 समस्याएँ ने अपने सवाल पूछे, उनका जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, वह सब सुना है। यह सब सुनने के बाद हमको यह बात महसूस हो रही है कि इन प्रश्न का गृह-मंत्री को ही जवाब देना चाहिए था, रेल मंत्रालय के बस की यह चीज नहीं है।

एक परेशानी हमें उनके जवाब से हो रही है कि कहीं रेल प्रशासन के निष्पक्ष-पन से जो भी आवाज इसके पश्चात् अन्त में होंगे, उन सारे आवाजों की जिम्मेदारी जानबूझ कर यह मिश्री विदेशी हाथों और राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों पर डालकर आते आपकी बचाने का काम तो नहीं करेंगे, हमारे साथी श्री राम विनास बाबुसाब ने पिछले कुछ महोनों के आंकड़े आपके सामने रखे हैं, उन्होंने बताया है कि रेल की कुल व्ययस्था कैसे बिगड़ती जा रही है। और यह कोई नई नहीं बिगड़ी है। उन्होंने जिक्र किया है कि 5500 किलोमीटर रेल ट्रैक कैसे फ्रैक्चर हो कर पड़ा है और उतार ले कर कैसे आवाज बढ़ रहे हैं। उन्होंने यह भी पूछा कि इस समय कितना रेल ट्रैक उस हालत में है। हम समझते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इनकार नहीं करेंगे कि लगभग दस हजार किलोमीटर रेल ट्रैक ऐसी अवस्था में है कि उतार ले कर मरम्मत नहीं, बल्कि उसकी बदलना आवश्यक है—अगर सरकार लोगों को देश भर में होने वाले रेल एक्सीडेंट्स से बचना चाहती है।

अगर आसाम का आज का जो सवाल है, वह रेल ट्रैक से सम्बन्धित नहीं है,

रेल मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। हम लोगों का धनाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आया 31 मार्च की घटनाओं को ले कर। जैसा कि हमारे मित्र, श्री चित्त बसु ने कहा है, एक जगह पर नहीं, बल्कि पाँच जिलों में ये आवाज हुए। और वे किस तरह से हुए, वह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में बताया है। ये आवाज उठा सन होने लगे, जब वहाँ की सरकार का येत-केत-प्रकारेण बनाए रखने का फैसला इन लोगों ने किया। अब, वे आवाज होने चाहिए थे या नहीं, लोगों को यह रास्ता आना चाहिए था या नहीं, मैं उस बहस में नहीं जाऊंगा। पिछले तीन दिन से इस सदन में हमारा यह कोशिश रही है कि आसाम के मामले पर, और विशेषकर वहाँ जित सरकार का बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं है, जो सरकार अल्पमत में है, सरकारी दल के भोतर के संवर्ष से बिगड़ी हुई उन सरकार को हटा देना चाहिए, इस विषय पर यहाँ बहस हो। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने और अध्यक्ष ने इस पर बहस नहीं होने दी।

आज मैं इस विषय को इस सभल के साथ इस निर जोड़ रहा हूँ कि ये सारे आवाज, जिताने ले कर यह धनाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आया है, उसके बाद हुए, जबकि इन्होंने आसाम में उन सरकार का बचाने का काम किया। हमारे मर्वेनस्ट साथी इन लोगों का कुछ देने के निर पहुंच गए और उन कुछ पर इनकी आसाम की सरकार चल रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुबड़ी क्या ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : कवित्त—बैतार्जो। वन पार्ट इज प्रोवाइडिड बाई दि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया—मविवान गवर्नर आदि, हर प्रकार से कानून तोड़ कर जो भी करता है, करो। दि अइर पार्ट इज प्रोवाइडिड बाई दि सो रो आई (एस)। अगर

उनको यह उम्मीद थी कि आसाम की सरकार को बचाने से पश्चिम बंगाल में उनकी सरकार को पें लॉग बचा लेगे तब इनके लॉग पश्चिम बंगाल की सड़कों पर उसका जवाब दे रहे हैं। अभी खाने की छुट्टी से पहले श्री समर मुखर्जी कह रहे थे कि बन्द दिखाने के लिए रेलवे ने स्वयं समूचे पश्चिम बंगाल में रेलों को बन्द रखा है। उनको टेलीफोन आया साढ़े बारह बजे। उनसे पूछ लिया। रेल मंत्रालय ने सब रेलों को बन्द रखा है। वहाँ पर जितने सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान हैं, उनको सरकार ने स्वयं बन्द रखा है। फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर चले गये हैं। बैंकों को फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री ने बन्द रखा है। (व्यवधान)

श्री बेन्दार पांडे : यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डीस की गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई है। आप उनसे कहें कि बहटु दि पायंट बोलें। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to your question proper, Mr. Fernandes. It looks as if there is a debate.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात बहुत महत्व रखती है।

Please go through the record, and you will find that the Minister of Railways, in reply to the Calling Attention.. (Interruption).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I rise on a point of order. Under rule 197, the Calling Attention is admitted; and any hon. Member whose name figures in the list can speak directly about the subject or theme of the Calling Attention. And this Calling

Attention. Motion pointedly draws the attention of the House to railway accidents in certain areas. The continuance of the Government, or of the authenticity of the Government, I think, is far-fetched; and it is a kind of imagination run amuck.

MR. Fernandes is indulging in this; and I think under these rules, as you have admitted, the proceedings of the House have to be conducted according to the rules. The first violation, to my mind, is that hon. Members have been making long speeches. The second point is that he is bringing in extraneous factors which should not be permitted to go on the records of the House; or you ask Mr. Fernandes not to bring the matter of the Government. If he wants to bring the continuance of the Government to the notice of the House, he can come to the House and speak under other rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I uphold your point of order; and as a senior Member of the House George Fernandes will adhere to the rules.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am also on a point of order under Rule 197. (Interruptions) आप का याद

होगा कि जब मैंने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को मूव किया था तो मैंने सिर्फ़ जो रेल मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित मामला था उसी को रखा था।

मैं जानता था कि आसाम की समस्या क्या है और मैं जानता था कि यह पोलिटिकल विवाद छिड़ेगा, आप रेकार्ड्स देखिए मैंने एक भी पोलिटिकल शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, मैं ने शुद्ध रेलवे से सम्बन्धित मामले को पूछा। लेकिन मंत्री ने जब जवाब दिया तो आसाम के सारे मामले को वह उस में खींच कर लाए। अपोजीशन को ईश

करने की कोशिश की और इसलिए अपराधी-
 शन का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि सरकार
 ने जो आरोप लगाया है उसका खण्डन
 करे। इसलिए श्री आज फर्नांडीस
 is right in every respect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When
 you call the attention of the Minister,
 you are adhering to rules. There-
 fore they need not raise a point of
 order.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am
 standing on a point of order accord-
 ing to the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is
 all right. The Minister will reply.
 I cannot say anything. Only a ques-
 tion should be put. I would request
 Mr. George Fernandes to complete
 it. He has already given the back-
 ground. He always gives the back-
 ground and then comes to...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 This is always my fate. Whenever I
 stand up... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
 George Fernandes never comes from
 the under ground to the upper ground;
 he always comes straightway.
 Therefore, now you come to the ques-
 tions. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
 SINGH (Banka): He is an acknow-
 ledged expert on railway accidents.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 The Minister wants to say that these
 accidents—I am quoting him; I am
 sure the Minister will say that he
 made the statement—are an off-shoot
 of Assam agitation. You made that
 statement, Mr. Minister. These acci-
 dents are an off-shoot of the Assam
 agitation.

MR. DEPUTY: You put a question
 on that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 What exactly is the Assam agitation?
 Everybody knows about it. What is

happening in Assam? Unless you³
 deal with the basic question as to
 what is happening in Assam, what
 is the use of this calling attention?
 Do not admit it; do not discuss it.
 We know there were accidents; we
 know that bombs were placed; we
 know that railway tracks were dynam-
 ited or blown up and the trains
 went away from the tracks. We know
 it. So, what is there to discuss? We
 want to discuss the basic question.
 You know I never go on the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You
 go very elaborately.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 One has to go. I invariably would
 like to go into that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
 time is up. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 This is an article written by Maj.
 Gen. K. S. Bajwa.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhil-
 wara): I am on a point of order
 under Rule 197.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have
 already upheld it.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरा
 प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है नियम 197 के
 अन्तर्गत। आप देखें इस में यह दिया है
 कि "ऐसे दस्तावेज पर जब वह दिया जाय कोई
 दाद-विवाद नहीं होगा।" और यह माननीय
 सदस्य दाद-विवाद में फँस गए हैं और दाद-
 विवाद भी वह जो इर्रिजिबल है।

दूसरा यह है कि—"प्रत्येक सदस्य जिस
 के नाम में कार्य सूची में यह मद दिखाई गई
 हो अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से एक प्रश्न पूछ
 सकेगा। इन्होंने तो ढेर सारे प्रश्न लगा
 रखे हैं। यह इस नियम के तहत नहीं आता
 है इसलिए इन को रखा जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I uphold
 your point of order also and would
 request Mr. George Fernandes to
 adhere to rules. (Interruptions). But

you never hear. The time is being wasted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would have finished it. This is an article which was written by a retired Maj. Gen. K. S. Bajwa in *(The Indian Express)* of May 29, 1980. This is relevant to this. It is relevant to what is happening in Assam. What does this General say? He says:

"To dub all forms of violence as law and order problems serves only to conceal political failures. The root cause of large scale violence must be identified and tackled.

This is what I am trying to tell the Minister on the basis of his own statement. The current movement in Assam presents an illuminating case study. After years of mute tolerance of neglect of their problems by successive... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Quoting, quoting,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody knows it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But it is necessary that the issue should be debated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But come to the point. We have had a discussion on Assam. Why do you want to include this here? Please complete it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What do you want me to say then? I have always faced this problem. When I raise some basic issues, invariably I am confronted with points of order, & interruptions, interruptions. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There may be something basically wrong.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Basically wrong with whom?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be between myself and George. We know each other. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing wrong with him or wrong with me. I have never said it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: "...After years of mute tolerance of negligence of the problems by successive State and Central Governments the Assamese have risen in anger..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This is violation of the rules. This has to be related to the statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How can I put the question? The Minister said that he wants the co-operation of the Opposition? Do you still want it? The Minister has expressed tremendous... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): It was the Minister who brought the question of the offshoot of Assam agitation. He should be given a chance. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can quote from the statement of the Minister and he can ask any clarifications from the statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Minister has sought cooperation from us. The Minister has given us a lecture on democracy. He has spoken about anti-social elements. He has spoken about foreign hands. Umpteen things have come. I want to deal with them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put a pointed question.

MR. GEORGE FERNANDES: How do you say so? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming to the question. George, please come to the question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will have my say. I must have my say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have to have my say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to put your question. I request you to put a question. In spite of many points of order I had allowed you. Please come to my rescue also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If I am a red rag to the bulls what am I to do? I cannot, ... (*Interruptions*)

Just because they shout why do you say so? They are bullying you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. No. They are raising points of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody can threaten us. Come to the question proper. You must put the question. What is the question that you want to ask.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You are not allowing me to ask what I want to ask. Shall I ask?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow only a question to be put. I will not allow any speech now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Assam explosions and the Assam derailments are related to the situation in Assam.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Put your question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit a speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why do you not permit?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George, for your information, I read the rule, Rule 16, from the Handbook, on th Calling Attention:

"...With the previous permission of the Speaker, a Member may call the attention of Minister to any important and urgent matter ..."

There are limitations. There is not much time. Item (2) says:

"No debate is permitted on such a statement at the time it is made and each Member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may with the permission of the Speaker, ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. The total time taken for a Calling Attention on a day should not be more than half an hour.

George himself takes half an hour.

"For asking clarificatory question the Member who calls the attention should not take more than about three minutes..."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will you please look in to the record and find out how many minutes have been consumed earlier by the other members and how much time has been taken on other calling attention motions?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only quoting the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why do you remember the rules only when I am on my legs?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not rule ridden. I use my common sense also. I want you to put a

question. If you are not prepared to put a question and if you speak, that will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item. Presentation of Petition by Shri Saha.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. I am not allowing. All these things will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting. I have gone to the next item. Calling attention is over. I am now on the next item. Presentation of petition by Shri Ajit Kumar Saha.

(Interruptions)**

It is not being recorded. I have gone to item 7. I am not permitting any body else.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have permitted Shri Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We are governed by the rules as well as by conventions. You know the conventions with reference to the Calling Attention Notice. Many of our hon. Members have spoken on the Calling Attention and you have allowed them because it is the convention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed him also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken 30 minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I had requested hon. George Fernandes more than two times to put the question. When points of order were raised by two of our hon. Members, I made a personal request to him to come to the question proper. I think, hon. Members, Shri Chitta Basu and Mr. Parulekar will bear with me. Whenever hon. Members speak, we allow. There is a convention and practice. But there is a limit also. Mr. Parulekar, Mr. Chitta Basu and so many other hon. Members sitting here, know that when he took more time, a point of order was raised and I upheld that point of order. Parliamentary democracy and the procedure demand that when I said that, immediately George Fernandes should have said: "Sir, I come to the question proper". This is the correct procedure. If any hon. Member does not obey the Chair, if George sits here, can he conduct the proceedings of the House? I am only a Member of Parliament like you. I should not be treated like a professor or a teacher to teach rules to you. But I am not rule-ridden also. There should be common-sense. When I upheld the point of order and told George who is a very good friend of mine and a senior parliamentarian, he should have adhered to the rules. But he does not. Unless you cooperate, we cannot conduct the proceedings.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Let us compromise. He will finish if within five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he prepared to put the question now?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will have to have my say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will permit you to put the question. I request you with folded hands to put the question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What question do you want me to put?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should know what question you should put. You are a senior Member. You must put the question only and not make a speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I must have my say, Sir...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a question of prestige.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where is prestige in public life? Public men should not take every issue on prestige basis. I am sorry to say that you are taking every issue as a prestige issue. Now, I am requesting you with folded hands to put your question. Many Members sitting in this House do not know my relationship with George.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न के ऊपर इस से पहले तीन सदस्यों के जवाब में यह कहा है कि यह बात राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों से जुड़ा हुई है, असम के आन्दोलन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और उस आन्दोलन में कई प्रकार के तत्व वहाँ पर काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में, जब कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि असम के आन्दोलन के साथ यह मामला जुड़ा है और हमारे मित्र श्री चित्त वसु ने बहुत स्पष्ट शब्दों में एक प्रश्न आपसे पूछा था कि क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को और सरकार को यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि वहाँ जाँ स्थिति है, उस स्थिति का काबू में लाने की दृष्टि से समस्याओं को हल करने की दृष्टि से सरकार तत्काल कुछ कदम उठावे; तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ नं० 1, कि आप के दल के भीतर वहाँ पर जो झगड़ा है जिस झगड़े को हल करने के लिए पिछले दो सप्ताहों में आप के तीन साथी यहाँ से वहाँ पहुँचे हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह बिल्कुल इर्रिलेवंट है। 197 में प्रश्न ही पूछ सकते हैं। यह जो बात रहे हैं, यह सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am putting the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a serious problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Sir, you have said that the hon. Shri Fernandes is a friend of yours. When you gave a ruling, upholding a point of order, you said that Shri George Fernandes will adhere to it. The second time when you gave a ruling, you again said that Shri George Fernandes will adhere to it. He did not. Yet you say he is a friend. You said he will ask a question. Is this a question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A friend in need is a friend indeed. Whether he is my friend or my enemy will be known.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: It is obvious.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : मैं मान कर चलता हूँ कि आज का जो टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया है, उस को आप ने भी पढ़ा होगा। आज के टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में जो बात आई है मैं उस को पूरा नहीं पढ़ूँगा हालाँकि मैंने उस को पूरा पढ़ने का इरादा किया था लेकिन आप लोगों के आग्रह पर, उसको पूरा नहीं पढ़ूँगा, मगर आज के टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया का एक वाक्या, सिर्फ एक वाक्या, क्योंकि उस पर हम आप का जवाब चाहते हैं, ही पढ़ूँगा। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आप के मंत्री श्री जय चन्द्र नागबंशी ने यह कहा है :

[Mr. George Fernandes]

"There is no question of truce with Mrs. Taimur. She must go."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the question.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : तो आप के दल के भीतर जो यह झगड़ा है ।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : इस को प्रोसीडिंग्स में से निकालिए । (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह महसूस करेंगे । . .

For your benefit I will speak in English. These bombing incidents took place between 31st and...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, is this a question? Can you allow this in this House?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming to the question proper.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: These incidents took place against the background of the Government itself doing away with all the constitutional niceties and provisions and taking the crutches of the CPM. Against this background, I am asking you, when their own Ministers on the following day. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the railway accident.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no question that Mr. Taimur...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are dealing with the political accident come to the railway accident.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : मैं आखरी सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ । आप इस बात की भी इस में जांच करेंगे . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, I object to this. Is it relevant to this question? What is it that you are allowing? Is it relevant to this Calling Attention?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George, kindly put your question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am putting. I am now concluding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your question straight.

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अलग-अलग आप जांच करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें क्या आप इस बात की भी जांच करेंगे कि जो लोग आप के दल के भीतर मुख्य मंत्रों के खिलाफ शिकायत लिखे हैं, उस सरकार से इस्तीफा दिये हैं क्या वही तो इसके लिए प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

There is no question of a truce with Mrs. Taimur, she must go'

जो कह रहे हैं इन लोगों का हाथ इसमें है या नहीं ? भ्रष्टाचार तैमूर का बदनाम करने के लिए और आपकी सरकार को हटाने के लिए क्या ये लोग इसमें कोई दिक्कत तो नहीं पैदा कर रहे हैं ? मैं चाहूंगा कि इस एंगिल की भी जांच करने का कष्ट करें और इसका जवाब देने का काम करें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question is over. Mr. Minister, you can reply.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, I protest and say that all that he has said is irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting. You are bringing in very irrelevant things. I am very sorry they are not connected with the Calling Attention.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not bringing anything irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a political speech. I will not allow you to make a political speech. Mr. Minister, you can reply.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: I have got a submission, Sir. That All that he has said is irrelevant. Nobody wants to create a scene. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. Are you going to put a question in one minute?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, please don't take more than a minute. You should not talk anything other than putting the question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will put only one question. Please understand it. I am reading from a letter. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I will not allow you. I will not allow any speech. This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only if you put a question, it will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Put the question straight. Anything other than the question shall not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know, nobody can speak.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only if you put the question, it will go on record. Other speeches or anything will not go on record.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, in so far as the statement of the Minister is concerned, he said:

"As a preventive measure track-patrolling by the gangmen of the Engineering Department as well as by Government Railway Police personnel and Railway Protection Force men has been started under the over all control of the Superintendent of Police, Assam."

Now, I would like to know what exactly this arrangement is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I said, 'I would like to know'—that is the way of putting a question. Are you conducting special classes for putting questions? The very first question of the Fourth Lok Sabha was in my name. I am an old hand. I would like to know what exactly is this arrangement by which a Superintendent of Police, Assam. . . . (Interruptions). You said:

"As a preventive measure track-patrolling by the gangmen of the Engineering Department as well as by Government Railway Police personnel and Railway Protection Force men has been started under the overall control of the Superintendent of Police, Assam."

What exactly is this arrangement? I would like to know. What is total length of track that has to be supervised? What is the total strength of the police personnel? What is the

[Mr. George Fernandes]

total number of gangmen? What are their routine duties and what kind of a special patrolling on which Superintendent of Police has to supervise, because I am assuming that Assam must be having 50 or 100 Superintendents of Police at the various district levels and at the various divisional levels there are a number of Superintendents of Police. Precisely, who is the officer who has been put in charge of this operation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply only to the questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKAR SINGH: (Interruptions). You have not set up proper example. All the Members feel it.

सब की फॉर्मिड वही है जो मैं बता रहा हूँ।

रेल बंती (श्री केदार पांडे) : रेलवे के बहुत से सुनिस्टेंडेंट हैं, आसाम में भी हैं, इसलिए उसके माने यह न समझा जाए कि वह जो आर० पी० की ही बात है। हमारी रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के जो सुनिस्टेंडेंट हैं, उनके जिम्मे यह काम दिया गया है। इसका जवाब तो यह हुआ, बाकी जो पालिटिक्स की बात आई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इरेलिवेंट है, इसका मैं क्या जवाब दूँ। फनक्शनस जो ने शुरू में तो बहुत अच्छी बात कही, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने पालिटिक्स की बातें कह दीं। एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि करीब 66 हजार किलोमीटर इंडियन रेलवे की लम्बाई है, उसमें से 630 किलोमीटर आसाम के अन्दर है। वहाँ कुछ ज्यादा खराबी है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। मैंने पहले भी जवाब में बताया है। हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय-योजना में 5100 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है,

जिसमें से 49 परसेंट रिन्यूबल एण्ड रिप्लेस-मेंट के लिए रखा गया है। इस बारे में आसाम पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। यह जो 630 किलोमीटर का रूट है इसमें कुछ ज्यादा गड़बड़ी है, मैं मानता हूँ, इसलिए नार्थ-ईस्ट रीजन में, अस्सम में केन्द्र सरकार का विशेष ध्यान है और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री का इस ओर विशेष ध्यान है और हम चाहते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में बढ़िया तौर पर काम हो ताकि आसाम आगे चल कर इस तरह का सबाल न उठाना पड़े।

PETITION RE SALES PROMOTION
EMPLOYEES (CONDITIONS OF
SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL, 1980

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vish-nupur): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Jnan Sankar Majum-dar and Shri R. Handa regarding the Sales Promotion Employees (Condi-tions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1980.

14.54 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SIXTH
AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-duce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I in-troduce† of the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-4-1981.

†Introduced with the recommen-dation of the President.

14.55 hrs. . .

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) *Supply of more railway wagons to Orissa for transporting Sabai ropes and Sal leaves.*

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Under Rule 377, I make the following statement:

The supply of Railway wagons to various Railway stations in Orissa is very unsatisfactory. The sal leaves and Sabai ropes are being sent to other states through Railway wagons which are not supplied as per indent for a pretty long time as a result of which lakhs and lakhs of heaps of sal leaves and Sabai ropes are dumping in various Railway stations of South Eastern Railway in Kharagpur Division specially at Amarda Road, Basta, Rupsa and Haldipada Railway stations which are the main Railway stations from where these commodities are being sent. It is a well known fact that those Sabai ropes and Sal leaves are prepared by the poor tribals who are maintaining their livelihood by selling those commodities to middle-men who use to send them to various states of our country. Non-despatch of these commodities is creating a great problem for these poor adivasis since the middle men have no place to keep those commodities in their godowns which are filled up always and due to lack of adequate funds to purchase these commodities from them. The prices of those commodities are going down day by day. Lakhs of tribals of Balasore and Mayurbhanj district in Orissa are starving without any earning. In these circumstances, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Railway Minister for supply of railway wagons to these Railway stations as per their indents immediately without further delay.

15 hrs.

(ii) *Steps for the release of stranded vessels in the Gulf due to Iran-Iraq conflict and use of Indian vessels for bringing dates from Dubai.*

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar): Mr. Deput-Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government of India that because of the Iran-Iraq conflict, about 30 mechanised Sailing Vessels from India were stranded in the Gulf. Six of them have been completely destroyed and their crew have safely returned to India. 22 Sailing Vessels at Basrah and 3 at FAO have been stranded with a crew of over 400 since the beginning of the war. The Crew and the Sailing Vessels owners are facing severe hardships. In spite of our relations with Iraq and Iran being friendly, we have failed to help these helpless Indians who belong to the poor families. They have been asked by the Iraqi Government to pay fines for the Crew and the vessels for over-staying. This is no fault of the people who were stranded because of the war. The six mechanised sailing vessels which have been destroyed completely belong to very ordinary families and their only source of livelihood has been lost. Arrangements should be made for adequate compensation and assistance for them to renew their trade.

Monsoon is fast approaching and any delay in helping these 25 mechanised vessels and their Crew coming out of the Gulf will be disastrous to the affected families.

For the past several years, the Government of India with a view to help the Sailing Vessels Industry had banned the import of dates by any other mode of transport except the Indian Sailing Vessels. This was the main source of income and trading activities that kept the Sailing Vessels Industry alive. Almost 500 Sailing Vessels depend entirely on the trading of dates. Even after the State Trading Corporation and NAFED entered the import of dates, they were also compelled to bring their consignment through Sailing Vessels. At a time when the Sailing Vessels Industry is in crisis, a foreign flag ship HADI has brought 1600 tonnes of dates from Dubai on 31-3-1981 being

[Shri Daulatsinhji Jadegja]

the cargo of NAFED. It is also understood that another ship is being loaded at Dubai for India to carry 1500 tonnes. This contravention of rules should be dealt with severely and amends should be made to help the Sailing Vessels Industry. Approximately, 30,000 tonnes of dates are imported to India and as has been done in the past, this should be strictly reserved for transportation by Sailing Vessels only.

(iii) Need to declare Bundi district in Rajas'han as a backward area.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोंयल (कोटा) : राजस्थान राज्य का बून्दी जिला खनिज व वनसम्पदा से भरपूर होते हुए भी आज तक एक भी बड़ा अथवा माध्यमिक उद्योग आकर्षित नहीं कर पाया। जिले में सिमेंट, चूना, बाँच, संगरभरभर, इमारती पत्थर व अनेक बहुमूल्य खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में हैं। कृषि उत्पादन की दृष्टि से भी इस क्षेत्र में गन्ने का रिपार्ड उत्पादन होता है।

परन्तु औद्योगिक विकास के लिए आधार ढांचा अथवा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नगण्य है। सड़क व रेलवे मार्ग की दृष्टि से उपेक्षित यह क्षेत्र अलग यलग पड़ा हुआ है। इसी लिए यह क्षेत्र निजी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित नहीं कर पाया। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस बून्दी जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए।

अतः इस लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर दित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे बून्दी जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करें।

(iv) Need for setting up of a bench of Allahabad High Court at Agra, Uttar Pradesh

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच खुलाने का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। यह आन्दोलन दिन प्रति दिन फैलता जा रहा है। उसी आन्दोलन में मथुरा जिले के लगभग पांच सौ वकील भाग ले रहे हैं। वकीलों के साथ मथुरा की जनता भी भाग ले रही है। 23 मार्च को पूरा मथुरा नगर पूर्णतः बाढ़ रहा। 16 मार्च से कचहरी बन्द है। तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। बालेय के छात्रों के भाग लेने की सम्भावना है क्योंकि वहाँ एल.ए.ए.बी. की शिक्षा दी जाती है। 28 मार्च से वकीलों की क्रमिक भूख हड़ताल चल रही है। वकीलों की पत्नियों की भाग लेने की योजना बन गई है। तनाव बढ़ रहा है। देहात में फैलने की सम्भावना है। आन्दोलनकर्ताओं की माँग है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच खुले। उ० प्र० सरकार घोषणा कर चुकी है। पश्चिमी उ० प्र० में आगरा नगर सर्वाधिक उन्मुक्त स्थान है। पश्चिमी उ० प्र० के मध्य में है। मुलाकात में राजधानी रहा है। सड़कों और रेल लाइनों का केन्द्र है। उत्तर प्रदेश दो प्रदेशों को मिला कर बना है जिस में से एक प्रदेश आगरा है। यदि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों की राय ली जाएगी तो बहुमत आगरे के पक्ष में होगा।

यदि सरकार नहीं चाहती कि आन्दोलन चले तो उसे अबिलम्ब पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच खोलने की घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए। आशा है सरकार अवहित की दृष्टि में रखते हुए शीघ्र घोषणा करेगी।

(v) Steps to provide sufficient number of Urdu teachers to schools and arrangements for conducting examination in Urdu in Delhi Schools.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Delhi has substantial number of Higher Secondary and Senior Higher Secondary Schools in which the provision has been provided for the Urdu-speaking students to take their education through Urdu medium. It has come to my notice that there are many Schools including the Girls' School where required number of Urdu teachers is not posted. In some of the Schools, the teachers appointed on the vacancies of Urdu Teachers do not know Urdu themselves. Due to this, a large number of students who have offered Urdu medium have suffered and are suffering.

It has also been pointed out to me that the examination papers for the Urdu medium students are not provided in Urdu language. The Delhi Education Department has made a provision for the translation of these papers in Urdu at the time of the examination but this practice is hardly followed. The Urdu medium students feel it very difficult to read the papers and they cannot do well in answering these papers.

It has also come to my knowledge that the Urdu medium answer books are being sent to the examiners who do not know Urdu, the result is, they cannot examine the question papers properly and the students of Urdu medium area at a loss in this respect too. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action to correct the situation by providing sufficient number of Urdu teachers to the Schools, to arrange for the question papers in Urdu and to see to it that Urdu medium answer books are being sent to the examiners who know Urdu.

(vi) Reported indefinite strike by Class III and IV employees of L.I.C. and latest Supreme Court judgment on bonus to these employees

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): On April 2, 1981, the Supreme Court by an order stayed the operation of the Government notification dated February 2, 1981, in the matter of LIC Employees' Bonus and DA. The Supreme Court further directed the Government of India and LIC to make payment of DA and bonus to all Class III and Class IV employees in terms of 1974 settlements.

The fact that all Class III and Class IV employees of LIC are on indefinite strike on and from April 2, 1981 is a matter of grave concern. The indefinite strike was imposed on the LIC employees by the Government's obdurate attitude in not complying with the earlier judgment of the Supreme Court dated 10-11-1980. The latest order of the Supreme Court given on 2-4-1981 vindicates the stand of the employees. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to make a statement in the House stating that the payments would be made forthwith in due compliance of the Supreme Court Order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): I raise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should ask for my permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I raise a point of order regarding what he has said under Rule 377 just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need my permission to raise a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To raise a point of order, permission is not necessary. Please excuse me. I am not seeking permission to raise a point of order. For that, permission is not needed at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Permission is needed on this. When there is no discussion, when there is vacuum in between two stages, you have to take my permission to raise point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next item is "Communications".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI P. VENKTATASUBBAIAH: There is a vacuum there. I know that he need not take my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Professor, do you want to raise a point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to raise a point of order, with your permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am permitting you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: With the good offices of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You have got to take the permission. That is the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My point of order is that the matter which the Hon. Member just now raised, was also raised at 12 O'Clock when the Speaker was in the Chair. And at that time, Shri Indrajit Gupta had requested that the Supreme Court has already delivered the judgment and, in terms of that judgment, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to make the payment of bonus to Class III and Class IV employees of LIC. At that time, he gave the reply. It is on record that "We will examine the matter". As far as the judgment of the Supreme Court is concerned, it is not left to the option of the parties concerned to examine or consider. It is obligatory on the part of the parties to the dispute to see that it is implemented. Therefore, my point of order is this. Is it not obligatory on the part of the Government, . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Point of order under what rule, Sir?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under rule 376. We have learnt it

by heart; having stayed here for eight to ten years, we remember all that. My point of order is under rule 376. Is it not obligatory on the part of the Government to see that the judgment of the Supreme Court is implemented? That is exactly what he has raised through 377...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was also in the House. This was raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta during Zero Hour. I remember the Speaker saying that he cannot direct the Government to make a statement. That is what I also tell you now on your point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please see the record. I can reproduce the words. My memory may not be as sharp as yours. Still I remember, . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The speaker said, . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After that, the Minister said that 'the matter is under examination'. You can check up from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you can raise it tomorrow. *(Interruptions)* I cannot go into the decision of the Speaker or the ruling of the Speaker, whatever he has said. I heard the Speaker saying that he cannot direct the Government to make a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Anyway, your advice or direction to me is that I should postpone the point of order. All right. I will raise it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item.

15.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—
contd.

Ministry of Communications—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Arjun Sethi to continue his speech.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was pointing out some of the specific

lacunae which breed inefficiency and sometimes corruption in the P&T Department as a whole. I have stated earlier that the recruitment procedure of the P & T Department is defective because it takes three to six months to fill up the vacancies. Similarly, the rules of the Department are also defective; they allow an employee to remain absent for three to seven days, after which he can produce a medical certificate to the authorities concerned and that too from an unauthorised medical practitioner. Since these rules are old and obsolete, why should Government not think of amending these rules according to our requirement and according to the new changes that have taken place.

Similarly, as other hon. Members have mentioned here, Government is paying Rs. 27 crores per annum as overtime allowance to its employees. In this context, may I ask the hon. Minister to think of appointing new hands, so that, in a way the growing unemployment problem in our country can be solved and at the same time this overtime payment will also no longer be there.

As the other hon. Members have also mentioned here, so far as the telephone system is concerned, we have been depending on foreign knowhow and we import a lot to man our telephone exchanges and other offices. In this context would say that the foreign equipment which are being imported into the country and are being placed for the working of the telephone exchanges, etc., are not quite conducive to our climate and are not sufficient to our requirements. So, I like to request the hon. Minister that he should go in for more indigenous production so that our dependence on foreign know-how or imports is minimised.

Lastly, I would like to point out some specific problems of my State and the Orissa Circle. The other day, Madam Prime Minister visited our State and many people met her and the eminent editor of Oriya daily, the *Samaj*, Dr. Rath, submitted a memo-

randum pointing out all the difficulties and the chaotic conditions that are prevalent in our Circle. I should draw the attention of the hon House as well as the Minister that since six months we have no full-time General Manager of the Tele-communications Circle there and one Director of Tele-communications is in charge. He is there since the last five years and against him there is a lot of complaints and corruption charges and I am told the CBI is also against him. So, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to post a new General Manager at the earliest so that this problem of corruption, and the problem of chaotic condition of the Telephone Department is over.

Similarly, the PMG post—I have seen at least from 1971 till to-day most of the time was lying vacant. Recently one person was appointed and I have nothing to say against him I must say that he is an efficient officer. But if the staff over which he is presiding are not efficient, then I should say one man cannot do everything and rectify the things in the Department. So far as the opening of PCOs and Telephone Exchanges are concerned, since one year many PCOs and Telephone Exchange have been sanctioned but no Telephone Exchanges are being opened or PCOs being commissioned for the benefit of the people there. So I like to request the hon. Minister that at least he must see that these problems are rectified at the earliest.

Sir, we made a request to the previous Government as also to the present Government and we were assured so many times that the proposed telephone factory will be set up at Bhubaneswar but nothing is being done. So I request the Minister that action should be taken immediately to set up the factory at Bhubaneswar at the earliest to fulfil the wishes of the people of the State.

*SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Hon. Mr. Deputy Spea-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasam]

ker, Sir, while welcoming and extending my support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications for 1981-82, I wish to make a few suggestions. I may be permitted to say that I am not making these suggestions for the sake of coming on the records of Lok Sabha nor for getting publicity in the newspapers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether you like it or not, whatever you say will come on record of the Lok Sabha and it will also be coered in the newspapers.

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: I commend the efforts being made by the Communications Ministry to connect all the important towns of the country with the micro-wave system. Microwave stations have been established in many places. Unfortunately, the place in which this has to be installed in Ramanathapuram in Tamilnadu belonged to a private individual who took the dispute to a court of law. Now the judicial decision has come in favour of the Government, but that private individual has got the stay from the higher court. The Government should take steps to get the stay vacated, if necessary even by amending the concerned legislation for this specific purpose.

The Postal Savings Scheme is being taken advantage of by the rural people. They put whatever little they save in the Savings Accounts of Post Office. They do this reposing their faith in the Government and not because of the postal employees. I would give the example of how the postal employees in the Post Office in Sikkal, Ramanathapuram District who has absconded with the money deposited in the SB Accounts. Now the Department is reluctant to refund the money to the small depositors. The Government should direct the Department to refund the money to the small depositors and they should not be punished for the defalcation of a postal employee. Some two years before there was

acute shortage of postal covers, cards, certificate of posting forms etc. Now the position has improved. It must be ensured that such shortages do not recur in future.

My hon. senior colleague Shri Kosalram had desired to know through Unstarred Question No. 3673 on 16-3-1981 as to the names of district towns where the manually operated telephone system is in existence. From the reply you will find that in 1300 towns manually operated telephone exchange system is in operation out of which 148 district towns also are covered by this system. This is as it obtains on 31-3-1980. It is regrettable that still 148 district towns have manually operated exchange system. In Tamil Nadu, Nagercoil, Cuddalore, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli, and Pondicherry, the capital of the Union Territory of Pondicherry have manually operated telephone exchanges. I do not know the specifications prescribed for a town to have an automatic exchange. Some 12 years before a building was constructed in Tirunelveli for having an automatic exchange. The equipment also reached the building. But, somehow the equipment was diverted to some other place and to-day the building is in a dilapidated condition. I demand that Tirunelveli should have an automatic exchange without further delay. In North Arcot District, Tirupattur is the business hub and there is every need for having an automatic exchange and also STD facility. Neiveli, which is known internationally for the lignite, also deserves special consideration in the matter of having an automatic exchange and STD facility. My senior colleague, Shri Maya Thevar has been repeatedly stressing the need for having an automatic exchange and the STD facility in Dindigul. This should also be looked into by the hon. Minister.

I would now draw the attention of the house to the working of Telephone Department in the capital city of India. On 28-3-1981 at 10 AM I booked an urgent call to Tirunelveli and since till 5 PM I did not get the connection, I cancelled it. On 29-3-81

at about 8.45 PM I booked again another urgent call and till 11.30 P.M. the call did not materialise. I had to cancel it. As I had to talk urgently with some people in Tirunelveli on 30-3-81 I booked an urgent call at 7.30 A.M. I waited till 10.30 A.M. for the call to materialise. Then I converted this into a lightning call and at 11.30 I got this lightning call. Such inordinate delays should be avoided. My place Mukkodal is about 12 miles away from Tirunelveli. If I book a call to Tirunelveli about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. If I ask the officials for the delay, the reply is 'the line is out of order'. These problems should be resolved without further delay.

Delhi is an international city. The Telephone Department employees seem to know only Hindi and it is becoming increasingly difficult for us who do not know Hindi to have communication with these people. I am sure that the same problem is being faced by foreign dignitaries who want to contact their counterparts abroad. The Telephone Department employees must be made to know English along with Hindi, particularly those posted in Delhi, so that the subscribers are not put to avoidable hardships.

I was glad to find in the Performance Budget that 14 places are being given STD connections. I do not know the stipulations for giving STD facility. If Tirunelveli happens to fulfil these conditions, then the STD connection should be given to Tirunelveli. On page 327 of the Book detailing the Demands for Grants, some new schemes have been enumerated. But against each scheme the remark given is 'sanction not yet accorded'. If that is so, why should be mentioned at all in the Demands for Grants? I request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

The Express Delivery System was very useful to the traders and businessmen. I demand that this system should be revived. I am staying in Meena Bagh. I went to the Udyog Bhavan Post Office with an airmail envelop and sought the advice of the

gentlemen there as to how much stamp I have to affix for sending it to Sri Lanka. I was given 90 paise stamp which I affixed and posted it. When I came back home, I was dismayed to find from my diary that I should have affixed 1.75 stamp for the cover to Sri Lanka. Such employees should be given proper and sound training in these matters.

I welcome the bonus being given to the postal employees. I demand that the bonus should also be given to the postal employees who opt for Army Postal Service. Presently they are not getting bonus. Similarly, when others get 20 per cent deputation allowance, those postal employees who opt for Army Postal Service get only 10 per cent deputation allowance. I demand that they should be given 20 per cent deputation allowance.

On 3-3-1981 a telegram was sent to me from Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh. I got this on 5-3-81 after a delay of 29 hours. There is no need to stress that such delays should be avoided in the matter of telegrams.

Under Demand no. 14, in the 1980-1981 original estimate for the Ministry of Communications was Rs. 12.50 crores and the revised estimate was 12.26 crores. The reason adduced for the shortfall of Rs. 24 lakhs was due to reduced provision for machinery and equipment. Similarly under Demand no. 18, the original estimate was Rs. 451 crores for Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs and the revised estimate was Rs. 410 crores. The shortfall of Rs. 40 crores has been explained as due to slippages in the supplies of stores and shortfall in the imports of telecommunication equipment etc. In 1981-82 the provision is of the order of Rs. 512 crores. I demand that no such shortfall should take place in the revised estimate of 1981-82. 1600 new post offices are to be opened during 1981-82. This should be done without fail. Besides this, the Extra-Departmental Post Offices throughout the length and breadth of the country should be made wholtime Offices. The salaries

[Shri D. S. A. Sivaprakasam]

of the part-time employees in these offices should be revised suitably. When we demand that the private sector should pay adequate salary, it should be ensured that the Government also pays adequate salary to its employees.

Indian commemoration stamps are so beautiful that they have become prized possessions all over the world. The first-day cancellation covers are also in great demand. Since India has become the paradise of a philatelist, it must be ensured that the first day covers are not despoiled and the cancellation should be done carefully, so that the value is not lost.

With these words I conclude my speech.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Private Members' Business. Mr. Ramnath Dubey.

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

SOIL CONSERVATION BILL*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bills to be introduced. Dr. Pandit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 48B, etc.)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next one also in your name.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES BILL*

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of all marriages in India.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-4-1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of all marriages in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I introduce the Bill.

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND SEATS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION OF PEOPLE) BILL*

श्री राम नगोना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सरकारी सेवाओं में पदों और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में स्थानों का लोगों के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण का उपलब्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Government services and seats in educational institutions for persons belonging to economically weaker section of people."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम नगोना मिश्र : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. P. Singh Deo—Absent. Shri R. L. P. Verma.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 3-4-1981.

POLYGAMY ABOLITION BILL

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश में अबाध गति से बढ़ रही जनसंख्या की विपदा की रोकथाम करने हेतु समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों में प्रचलित बहुविवाह और द्विविवाह के उन्मूलन का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of polygamy and bigamy practised by various sections of the society, with a view to check the menace of rising population in the country."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15.34 hrs.

SMALL FARMERS ASSISTANCE BILL—contd.

By SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Lakkappa on 20 March, 1981, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers, be taken into consideration."

There are still about 19 hon. Members who have given their names to speak on the subject. The time allotted for this Bill is 2 hours. The House has already discussed the Bill for one hour and 28 minutes. So, we are left with only 32 minutes to discuss on this Bill. But every Member has requested that he should be given

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

a chance to speak. I will ask the pleasure of the House to extend the time allotted for this Bill after the allotted time is over.

Now Shri Rajagopal Naidu to continue his speech.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already told that 80 per cent of the farmers are small and marginal farmers. About one crore of agricultural workers got lands because of the distribution of the lands and these people have to be helped to develop these lands. In our budgets either in the Central budget or in the States budgets, there is no provision for the development of these lands. Therefore, we must have a sub-plan and we must have a separate allotment for the development of these lands. Most of these lands are marginal lands and therefore they are useful only for growing trees and tree crops.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): There are about 28 Members who are speaking on this Bill. The Minister concerned is not present here to hear their view points. The Agriculture Minister must be present here.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHJ (Begu-sarai): The concerned Minister of State is present here.

15.39 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair].

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: The Sub-Plan should provide funds for digging wells, levelling the lands, raising orchards and also to raise farm forestry on those lands. These banjar lands will be useful and also can be developed and the poor people can get the benefits out of it.

Sir, regarding small farmers, our Government is moving in the right direction. Our Government has already taken up small farmers development agencies under the DPIP also. They are helping the small

farmers and the marginal farmers. Recently our Finance Minister has said that up to the loan of Rs. 5000, there is no necessity of showing property. But it is quite possible for as them to get loans also on differential rate of interest. Though all these rules are in the Statute book, they are not being implemented practically. The banks are not coming to the rural areas, loans are not given to these poor people, therefore, some allocation of funds must be made in the Banks and also some funds must be allocated for giving loans by the cooperative societies and also be the rural banks. Then only they can get these loans and these loans should be routed through the Block Development Authorities. But there the Block Development Officers are having so many avocations and therefore they are not able to monitor the planning of these funds. In Andhra Pradesh itself, on the whole, we are giving Rs. 80 crores under this head to small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers. But in its implementation it is not reaching the target group. This is because these things are not monitored and do not reach the people in view in time. Therefore, there must be credit officers in the districts to monitor these funds under the control of the Rural Reconstruction Ministry. Then only these funds can go to the target groups.

As regards the differential rate of interest, they say that loans would be given at 4 per cent. But what is the percentage of amount given to these people? Not even 1 per cent. This is because there is no allocation for this. There must, therefore, be proper allocation for this purpose. Recently, our Government has taken a decision to help the small farmers and the Finance Minister has already said that some more facilities would be given to these people. That is a good thing.

With regard to subsidies, the marginal farmers are given subsidy at the rate of 33-1/3 per cent, small farmers

at 25 per cent and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given subsidy at some more rate. The girijans are given 50 per cent subsidy. But it is becoming very difficult to get the subsidy and they have to spend a lot of money in approaching the authorities and completing other formalities. They are not getting even 80 per cent of the money in actual effect; they have to spend a lot for getting the loan. There must be some voluntary agencies. These agencies must motivate and help these poor people to get these loans.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill introduced by my esteemed colleague, Shri Lakkappa. Unfortunately, he is not here now. I have gone through his speech. He has very exhaustively dealt with the subject. I would like to emphasise and underline some of the points mentioned by him and also the problems of the agriculturists.

Sir, the Bill refers to small farmers, the definition of which has been given by the framer of the Bill. Though this Bill refers to the small farmers, he has not taken into consideration the nature of the land cultivated by farmers in different parts of this country. And if the nature of the land in various parts of the country is taken into consideration, many other considerations will have to be seriously considered. Now that Shri Lakkappa is not here, I would like this to be conveyed to him, through you, Sir.

The Bill has been introduced with an idea to provide loans and other subsidies to small farmers. The loans should be given at a very low interest, subsidies should be given and the co-operative societies should render this assistance to the small farmers. Many schemes were framed by the Governments and since 1971-72, the Small Farmer Development Agencies started functioning in our country and in the 5th Plan, it was decided to have one composite agency for the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and the implementation also started. The main thrust of

the argument by my colleague, Shri Lakkappa was that Government is framing various schemes, is ready to give sufficient money, but there are certain impediments in the implementation of these particular schemes.

Why do I say this? I find from the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1897 dated 1st December, 1980 that though the Scheme started in 1971-72, upto December 1979, the benefit was given only to 76.14 lakh of people in the country. Our country consists of villages and agriculturists and we say that they are backbone of our country, but in ten years, with sufficient funds, big offices and so many officers, the benefit could be received only by 76.14 lakhs of people. There seems to be an inconsistency, because in an answer given by the Minister of Agriculture a month earlier, it was stated that this benefit was received by 80,33,802 families. In the month of November, the number of families is 80 lakhs, whereas in the month of December, the figure of persons who were benefited under the Scheme is 76 lakhs. These are the statistics which this Government possesses.

Apart from this, there is discrimination in giving benefits under these particular schemes. I find that in all, 169 projects were given since 1971-72, under the scheme, to 27 States. But the discrimination is this: out of these 169 projects, 101 are given to 6 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Fifty-nine schemes are in nine States; and the remaining 9 are in eight States. I find that in Lakshadweep, Mizoram and small States where special attention should be given, as everyone agrees, no scheme has been provided. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—of course, the Minister of Agriculture is not here—as to why this discrimination is there, and why assistance is not given to small states. Government is trying hard to see that the conditions of small farmers is improved; but, unfortunately, as I said earlier,

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulakar]

there are some impediments somewhere. And we have to find out as to what are those impediments, and in what way we can best utilize these funds, which our Government is graciously giving to the farmers. These funds are not reaching the farmers. So, the defect in the financial system has to be corrected.

A reference was made by Mr. Lakkappa to this aspect. He said that there should be collaboration between the Ministries of Agriculture, Labour and Finance; and that some more banks of a cooperative nature should be opened. In my district, banks are opened only at taluka places. The nationalized banks are reluctant to go to remote villages. And they have been ordered not to give loans beyond eight miles from the place where Bank is stationed the area of a taluka may be about 40 to 50 sq. miles. (Interruptions).

More banks will have to be opened, so as to cover these zero bank areas i.e. where no bank facilities are there now. Persons from these zero bank areas are now shunted from one nationalized bank to the other, and between cooperative and other banks. Agriculturists particularly from the Konkan part of this country suffer from this disability.

I want to say something about the kisan rallies. I don't have the remotest intention of criticizing them. We have had two such rallies. The claim was that in one rally, 30 lakh farmers came; and in the other, 5 lakh farmers came. Kindly take into consideration the money that was spent on these particular rallies I don't say that the money was spent by Government. We all belong to political parties. We are interested in improving the conditions of these particular farmers. About Rs. 100 crores—if the figures are correct—have been spent on transport and on diesel. Could we not have, if our real intention is to improve the condition of farmers,

utilized this money for improving the conditions of farmers? Then the critics would have said: "You have real intentions; and you are dedicated to the cause of improving the conditions of farmers." Therefore, I appeal to all friends, all sections of the House that instead of mobilising in this particular way the support of political parties, if their real intention is to support farmers, let us collect money and start banks in the rural areas with this money and try to help the farmers. I will not go into other points. I may only support Mr. Lakkappa and say that the crop insurance scheme has to be very seriously considered. We have to consider the subsidised transport for marketing. We have also to provide marketing facilities and agency of middlemen should be abolished. For example, in my place, in Ratnagiri, the producers sell mangoes for Rs. 25 a hundred and in Bombay today, the rate is Rs. 100 per dozen. You can see where the cream is going.

Coming to this Bill, I will not take up the other points because I have to highlight and underline the problems of Konkan, the three districts on the western Coast—Thana, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and some parts of Goa. Here the definition given under Section 3 of small farmer means "a farmer whose extent of agricultural land is 10 acres or less of dry land or 5 acres or less of wet land." As I said, Mr. Lakkappa did not take it into consideration for a simple reason that he did not know the nature of this land which we have on this part of the west coast. We have about one acre of cultivable land while that man possesses hundreds of acres of uncultivable land in mountains; and that portion of the land is utilized for taking weeds or dry leaves for burning operation. That will be included in this. No farmer in my particular district in the Konkan part will get the benefit of the scheme, though whatever he produces is sufficient only for three months. What is the nature of land? In Maharathi, it

is known as navakird means newly converted to paddy cultivation. We have rocky portion. Mr. Ranga, can we imagine this? My farmers spread earth on the rock of 6 layer and then they cultivate the land. Then they are in a position to plough it. At the time of ploughing it they have to lift the plough. Otherwise, it touches the rocky portion. That is the position. At the same time, I may also say that we have not taken into consideration the question of horticulture and the person who grows fruits. This is the best place. A question was raised the other day and the eminent agriculturists said, "This is the part of the country which can be California of India." If that be so, 10 acres of land will not be sufficient. Therefore, I would like to invite the attention of the Government through you to this particular portion of the Konkan which is not fertile, the farmers cannot produce for want of implements, for want of money.

As far as banks are concerned, the process through which the farmers have to pass is very difficult. In the midst of the agricultural season, if a bullock dies, he is not in a position to purchase a bullock. He approaches a bank, whatever the bank may be; he applies for a loan to Bank Manager. The said application goes to the General Manager and comes down. By the time the agricultural season is over, he is not in a position to get the crop. All these factors will have to be considered very seriously. Then there are other problems like the nature of the land, nature of the farmer and the holding. That has also to be taken into consideration. I agree that I cannot proceed further because of lack of time. I support this Bill and would request the hon. Minister to consider the points raised by me. There are many other points which I am not able to raise because of lack of time. I do not wish to take all the time of the House.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Honourable Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just a few points to bring to your kind notice in relation to this Bill. To start with, I must say from the far-

mer's point of view that one has to thank the present Government for the manner in which—according to our Budget and under the Budget heads—certain number of concessions and aides already are on the line to help the farmers, small farmers out. There are certain salient facts, nevertheless, which we have to keep in view; and the first and the foremost that I wish to lay before the House and you, Sir, is that one has to realise that India-wise over 80 to 85 per cent of the farmers are of this category, that is, the small scale farmers, that is, five acres irrigated land or ten acres of unirrigated land. That is the sum total of the whole thing and you will agree with me that with this little vocation of work for all parties, with his wife, with his children and so on and so forth, it is not all that happy type of way, of going through the life propose the conditions of life obtaining and the way and the methods of today's life and the needs and the demands and also the rights. He is a very underpaid type of individual. Once we accept this premises we have to find out where the shoe pinches and how best we can ameliorate his difficulties and his problems. I know we have been able to the best we can even during the oil crisis period, when agriculture would have come to an absolute stock still if the present Government had not been able to give tremendous type of hand in keeping it going. We were short of oil and no pumps would have worked, no tractors would have worked, if it was not managed that oil kept trickling in somehow and we kept on moving our tractors and our machines and so on and so forth. That is done. Subsidising for fertilizers is also there and certain other basic things are also there. Here there are one or two points which are of utmost importance and I would like to lay them before you.

As I had mentioned on some other day, the loaning system is not all that helpful to the small-scale farmers. Starting from the Reserve Bank of India coming down the line through the various types of assistance offered

[Shri R. S. Sparrow].

through the land mortgage banks so far or through the cooperative societies whichever area you take, or through the Governmental end, the Tahsildar and so on and so forth and the district authorities, it starts with about five to six and a half per cent interest and it ends up with the poor farmer to the tune of about 15 per cent. It is just travelling from one place to another with the interest getting fattened. Why should it be fattened. I like to ask. That is my appeal to this Government. We have to find ways and means as to how to re-systematise that particular way of offering him loans. They may be small loans, they may be any kind of loans. That is one point which will have to be taken up by all of us unitedly, and with a bit of compassion. We have to go through it, working out all types of details. Coupled with it if I may point out are the middlemen on whom he has to depend—per force he has to depend on him and what does he charge? He charges him interest to the tune of five per cent per month. That adds on and it will work out in a year to 60 per cent and there is also compound interest on that. And the poor farmer cannot get out of the yoke. There is no provision in law yet. No other method has been devised to make certain that this type of thing does not take place. It is on this particular area that we have to concentrate. Then, other systems are also to be taken into consideration. Even the cooperatives who are out to help them are not able to help them and they are not really functioning in the manner they should do. That aspect of it has also to be taken into account.

Then, I have to say a word about the farm machinery. Farm machinery is eating up the progressive type of small scale farmers. He wants to have a joint family. And for the joint family he wants to have a small tractor and so on. He gets it through the land mortgage bank through loan. After that the machinery does not work too

well, because even if he has to buy some spare parts, it is sold at an exorbitant price. The repair and other organisations which have to look after the functional part of the tractor also charge him very heavily. So, from the governmental side, all of us collaborating, we have to work out some ways and means to provide him farm machinery including implements which are cheap and even subsidised and repair organisation which is within his means. That is another problem which I would wish to recommend in this case.

16 hrs.

Thirdly, you have to institute tractors and aid centres in all the blocks in all the districts of India from where collectively a farmer will be able to get his own little tractor, plough and so on, on a nominal payment and through that process, he will be able to say good-bye to the two bullocks which eat away near about 2 to 3 acres out of his 5 acres every year, because he has to give them chara. That arrangement in a pragmatic shape has also to be instituted so that we give him a progressive sort of life for the future. Also, side help has to be given to him whereby his wife and children can earn something out of cottage industries and certain other small-scale industries.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, 30 साल के बाद भी एक बात सही कही जा सकती है कि हिन्दुस्तान का काश्तकार कर्ज में पैदा होता है, कर्ज में जिन्दा रहता है और कर्ज में ही मरता है। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। केवल 15 प्रतिशत बड़े बड़े काश्तकार हैं, जिनको कुछ लोग कुलक कहते हैं, हालांकि मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। भगवान जाने कभी लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू भी होगा कि नहीं, और लागू होगा भी तो कब लागू होगा। और सारी की सारी जमीन जो गरीबों के पास है, जो 70 प्रतिशत गरीब किसान हैं उनको आज भी किसी तरह का कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँचता। माननीय सी० पी० एन० सिंह

साहब बैठे हुए हैं यह उपदेश देते हैं कि गांवों तक साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी ले जाओ, लेकिन वह बेचारे कैसे ले जायें? आज ही हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने उपदेश दिया उससे मालूम हुआ कि 5,000 रु तक के लोन के लिए एक काश्तकार को अपनी जमीन, अपनी प्राइयूस को गिरवी रखना होगा। 1,000 रु तक के लोन के लिए प्रोमिजरी नोट लिखना होगा। आप बताइये कि स्माल फार्मर्स किस प्रकार से इन हालात में चाबे खरीद सकते हैं। आखिर आज जो 43 प्रतिशत हमारी आबादी के लोग क्यों पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं? कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि देश के काश्तकार को मजदूर की तरह भी मजदूर नहीं दी जाती है। आज भी देश में मेहनत का मूल्य नहीं है। मूल्य है जो सम्पत्ति है उस पर कर्जा दिया जाता है। यों तो कहते हैं कि किसान हमारे आर्थिक ढांचे को रीढ़ का हड्डी है, लेकिन किसान का जो दमन और शोषण हो रहा है उसकी कोई नहीं देखता। जब मद्रास और महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने गरीब किसानों को 50, 60 करोड़ रु के ऋण से मुक्त किया तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि ऐसी स्थिति में हम राज्य सरकारों की मदद नहीं कर सकते। यह मानी हुई बात है कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स सारे लोन का केवल 4.9 प्रतिशत ही स्माल फार्मर्स और माजिनल फार्मर्स को देते हैं। जितना लोन दिया जाता है, उसका केवल 4.9 प्रतिशत लोन स्माल फार्मर्स और माजिनल फार्मर्स को दिया जाता है, इसीलिए केवल 15 प्रतिशत लोग ही इसका लाभ उठाते हैं। चाहे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में देख लीजिए, लोन देने के इनके आंकड़े बताते हैं कि किस प्रकार लोन यह देते हैं। इनका लोन देने का तरीका यह है :—

Such loans are given against hypothecation of crops or moveable assets where such assets are created out of the loan amount."

आप कहते हैं कि इम्प्रूव्ड वैंराइटी के सीड्स लीजिए, फर्टिलाइजर लीजिए, टेक्नोलॉजी और साइंस को काम में लीजिए, लेकिन अगर काश्तकार को 5 हजार रुपये का कर्जा न मिले तो इस बिल का परपज कब तक फुलफिल कर सकेंगे? काश्तकार का कर्जा माफ नहीं होता है, उसे अगली फसल पर देना पड़ता है। अगर वह नहीं देता है तो उसकी कुर्की और नीलामी हो जाती है। इसीलिए हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी 20 लाख बांडेड लेबर हैं, बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं, जो अपनी मजदूरों के कारण और दूसरे घरों पर नहीं जा सकते हैं। 1974 में आपने बिल बनाया था स्पेशल बांडेड लेबर का।

सब से ज्यादा बांडेड लेबर कर्नाटक में हैं, दूसरे नम्बर पर उड़ीसा में हैं, हमारे विन्तामणि जो पाणिग्रही यहां बैठे हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में 67 हजार बांडेड लेबर हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बहुत हैं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
But the figures given by the Government are otherwise.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
The figures given in the book are 20 lakhs. They have identified 27,000 and the number of labour freed from bondage is 17,000.

कर्नाटक में तो बड़े लोग इनके शोषण और दमन पर अपनी जिन्दगी के जीवन का आनन्द लूट रहे हैं। बांडेड लेबर होने का प्रमुख कारण यह है कि काश्तकारों को कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है।

"...for loans upto Rs. 5000 for agriculture and allied activities.

विश्व खाद्य संगठन के महानिदेशक डा० सामोमा ने बड़े साफ शब्दों में सच्चाई की बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि संगठन की एक पुरानी रपट के अनुसार कृषि अनुसंधान कार्य गलत पटरी पर चलने के कारण ही हरित क्रान्ति का लाभ देश के पन्द्रह प्रतिशत बड़े किसानों तक ही सीमित रह गया। देश के 80 फीसदी किसान जिनकी ज़ोत छोटी है, गरीबी की दलदल में धँसते गये। यह भी हुआ कि पश्चिमी आधार पर जिस उच्च टेक्नोलॉजी को अपनाने की दिशा में अनुसंधान किया गया, वह बिल्कुल सफल नहीं हो पाई।

यह उन्होंने साफ कह दिया। हिन्दुस्तान के समाजवाद की ये बातें करते हैं मेरे ख्याल से कुछ दिन के बाद यह शब्द कोई आदर्श वाक्य हो जायेगा। इसकी कीमत घट जायेगी। आपने जो कहा है कि काश्तकारों को लोन मिलना चाहिए, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

आज काश्तकार को लोन देने के लिए तरीका क्या है, गांव में जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक की ब्रांच खोली हुई है, जो लोग उनमें बैठे हुए हैं, उनमें मानव की संवेदना है ही नहीं। कर्जा देने के पहले वह रुपया ले लेते हैं। आप इसको आजकल रिषवत मत कहिए, नज़राना कहिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :
कमीशन।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कमीशन नहीं, नज़राना। लोग कहते हैं कि नज़राना ले लीजिए और हमें कर्जा दीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण बस सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) :
शुक्रियाना।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : हिमाचल प्रदेश में इसे शुक्रियाना कहा जाता है।

नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स नौकरशाह, बैठे हुए हैं, वे छोटे काश्तकारों को कर्जा क्या देते हैं, उन पर एहसान करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकार ही हिन्दुस्तान का मालिक है, उसका दर्जा एम पीज के बराबर है। उसको भी गौरव से जीना है। इसलिए उसको तिरस्कार के साथ कर्जा देना बिल्कुल अनुचित है। अगर बाढ़ के कारण काश्तकार की खेती नष्ट हो जाती है, तो वह कर्जा वापस कैसे करेगा? क्या उस कर्जे को माफ़ नहीं किया जा सकता है? अभी तक अकाल और बाढ़ आदि विपत्तियों से रक्षा के लिए बीमों का कानून किसानों के लिए लागू नहीं हुआ है। आज वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अगर इंडस्ट्री में बिजली का फ़ैल्युर हो जाये तो हम उससे रिकवरी कैसे कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर बारिश न हो तो काश्तकार क्या करेगा?

इसलिए स्माल फ़ार्मर्स और मार्जिनल फ़ार्मर्स के लिए यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि एक तो उन्हें समय पर कर्जा मिलना चाहिए दूसरे, उन्हें धनराशि ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिए और तीसरे उन्हें कर्जा लम्बे अरसे के लिए—दो, तीन, चार साल के लिए—मिलना चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए एक-एक साल के बाद उसे रिकवर कर लिया जाए। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद लाना है, हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ाना है, खेती का विकास करना है, तो गांवों को समृद्धिशाली बनाना होगा, काश्तकारों को राहत देनी होगी।

मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री लक्ष्मणा, सिंचित ज़मीन के आंकड़े कहां से लाए हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में तो सिंचित भूमि सिर्फ 17 परसेंट है। हम तो

वर्षा पर, इन्द्र भगवान् की कृपा पर, निर्भर करते हैं। हमारे पास ऐसी जमीन है कि काश्तकार बहुत मेहनत करके उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। वे लोग अपना खून पसीना देते हैं, तब अनाज के दाने पैदा होते हैं। किसान का खेत उसकी यज्ञशाला है, जिसमें वह अपनी जिन्दगी की आहुति देता है।

छोटे किसानों की सहायता के लिए कानून में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि उन्हें लम्बे अरसे के लिए सस्ती दर पर लोन मिल सके, ताकि वे अपनी जिन्दगी में ऊँचा उठा सकें और देश का निर्माण करने में अपनी निश्चित भूमिका निभा सकें।

आपने मुझे समय दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tirupatture): Mr. Chairman while extending my whole-hearted support to my hon. friend Shri Lakkappa's Bill which seeks to give the much needed succour to the suffering small farmers, I would like to highlight certain problems they are facing. We have the Small Farmers' Development Agencies for which substantial sums are being allocated for the upliftment of the small farmers. Yet their problems have not been solved so far.

According to the figures furnished by the Central Government, 50 per cent of our people are below poverty line and I am sure that majority of them would be the small farmers.

You know, Sir, that the financial facilities being extended by our public sector financial institutions are all being appropriated by the large

scale industries and the small industries are left to fend for themselves. Similarly, the fiscal, incentives and the physical facilities being extended by the Government are being taken advantage of by the big farmers and the small farmers are left high and dry. During the past 33 years many States have implemented land ceiling laws. This has created several lakhs of small farmers owning one acre and less. They constitute about 80 per cent of the farming community.

But they cultivate only 10 per cent of the total cultivable area in the country. You can imagine the magnitude of the problems being faced by the millions of small farmers in the country.

Unfortunately the State Governments seem to favour only big farmers and the interests of small farmers receive only scant attention, as if they are the step-children. The Central Government should not just end their responsibility after handing over the funds to the States. The Central Government should also lay down well-defined guidelines for the State Governments to distribute the funds among the small farmers. The Centre should also supervise the schemes being implemented by the States for the welfare of small farmers. Recently, the survey of FAO in Bangla Desh has revealed that the small farmers could cultivate wheat in the land which had been declared unfit by the agricultural experts. The small farmers are committed to the land and they are capable of delivering the goods so far as augmenting the production of foodgrains is concerned. Farming for them is the livelihood and not a hobby as is the case with big farmers. While the prices of industrial products have gone up by 20 per cent, the prices of agricultural products have not gone up to that extent. This only shows that

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

they are not getting remunerative prices for their produce.

In Tamil Nadu the farmers' agitation has been going on for some months now. The State Administration recently imprisoned about 20000 agriculturists and they were all put to manifold miseries. The small farmers are the worst hit because they neither have resources to sustain nor the influence to survive such ordeals. It is time that the Central Government intervenes in the interest of small farmers and protect them from annihilation.

The agricultural marketing societies were set up to serve the interests of small farmers. Unfortunately they have all become institutions of exploitation in the hands of intermediaries. There should be a Central legislation for organising these agricultural marketing societies on proper and effective lines so that the small farmers derive the maximum benefit from them. Necessary guidelines should also be formulated for their impartial functioning.

Since agriculture is a seasonal occupation, the small farmers should be given alternative avenues of employment during the off-season. Small and tiny industrial units should be set up in the rural areas for supplementing the meagre incomes of these small farmers. Then only the standard of living of these small farmers could be raised from the present abysmal level.

During drought the small farmers are unable to bear the misery. They are not able to protect their families and they are unable to protect their cattle. They do not have drinking water for themselves, leave alone their cattle. Presently, many districts of Tamil Nadu are reeling under the impact of unprecedented drought. The Central Government's team is

presently touring the drought-affected parts of Tamil Nadu. In such cases, the team's report should be expedited and action should be taken without any delay by the Central Government. Then only the small farmers can be saved from complete ruin.

It is time that the Central comes forth a well-thought out plan of action for the redressal of the genuine grievances of small farmers throughout the country.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the Bill which has been moved by Shri Lakkappa. I would like to submit that it is really a timely Bill because all over the country the farmers are becoming conscious. It seems that the Government is also conscious of the problems of the farmers as we saw it from the kisan rally which was held recently in the capital.

If we look to the agricultural picture of our country, the marginal and small farmers below one hectare account for 51 per cent of about 70 million operational holdings and those upto two hectares if you combine together, they cover 70 per cent of the total agricultural holdings of this country. Therefore the problem of small and marginal farmers is one of the most acute problems which is there in this country.

If you look to the advances and loans which are being given, the figure or the amount that the nationalised banks and the co-operatives advance to the farmers—small and marginal farmers—and the agriculturists together, is astounding, looking to the amount of loan that the

Government has advanced. During the last three years ~~the~~ loans advanced to the agriculturists by the nationalised banks come to Rs. 2808 crores and by the co-operatives it comes to Rs. 3387 crores. I am excluding the group loans given to them. I think those are separate. I am giving the total picture of loans advanced to the agriculturists in this country during the last three years.

If you look to the economy of our country, the total loan which the Government of India has to pay by way of foreign debt amounts to Rs. 15,000 crores. The total loans that the State Governments are to pay as outstanding to the Central Government is Rs. 8,000 crores. The total loan that the agriculturists are to pay back to the primary credit societies and the co-operatives and to the nationalised banks is Rs. 6,000 crores.

A country like India which was a producer society has turned into a consumer society because we are going in for more and more consumption and less and less production. It is really a serious matter before the country. Only the agriculturists can help because they are the producers. They toil and produce. We have to think on this problem seriously. The agriculturists can solve this problem. I would like the Government to think over this problem seriously.

We are giving all out assistance to the farmers and the agriculturists. We adopted land ceilings. We distributed land. Beneficiaries have been to the extent of one crore people as Shri Naidu pointed out. But I have gone to many villages because I am associated with Shri Ranga's Rural Workers Federation of INTUC. The lands were distributed in 1974 under the Twenty Point Programme. Those lands still remain uncultivated. Landless men getting compact area of 45 acres are not able to cultivate because there is no water. There

are no other facilities. The necessary inputs are not available to him. By simply distributing land, we are not going to increase production in the country. Therefore, we have to see that all the other ancillaries which go into production must be given to those whom we have distributed land. It should be done quickly.

Just look at the Working Group's report. We have small and marginal farmers' agencies, the SFDA and the MFAL. We have those agencies just to help the farmers. We do we find? The Working Group was appointed to review the whole thing. The Working Group on Integrated Rural Development made a quick assessment of the achievements and the impact of this programme. What is the report? The report identified 130.56 lakhs of small and marginal farmers in the project area. As against this, the number of beneficiaries were estimated to be only 9.95 lakhs. It comes to about 10 per cent of the small and marginal farmers identified. How much money have we given? We have given about Rs. 2 crores for the small and marginal farmers' agencies so that the lot of these small and marginal farmers may improve. But this is the finding of the report. The organisations of the rural poor have also to be strengthened. That is the finding of the Working Group which went into this scheme.

Again, coming to price index, the Government has appointed committees. If you look at the price index of manufactured commodities in the agriculture sector and the price index of manufactured commodities in the industry sector, while the price index of agricultural commodities was 199, the price index of manufactured commodities which the farmers have to buy was 274. You take another instance. The disparity between the prices of agricultural produce at harvest time and during lean months comes to about 15 to 40 per cent.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi—contd.]

These are very acute problems which the farmers are facing in the country. We have provided irrigation to millions of acres of land during the last 30 years. Our achievement is quite remarkable within a short time. I have gone to many villages. What about the Ayacut area? So much money they are swallowing. What happens? The engineers have said that the Ayacut area will be 2000 acres. The entire money has been spent on 2000 acres. But it provides water to only 1000 acres. The farmers are being forced to pay on the basis of 2000 acres. Water is not there. Is it not necessary on the part of the Government to help the farmers? The farmers complain that they are not getting water. But they are forced to pay. They say, "You give us water. We are prepared to pay double the amount." That should be inquired into. In my own State of Orissa, I have gone to various places and I have found that more than half a million acres were included in the Ayacut area. But they were not being provided with water. This should be looked into.

Recently, there was a question put by some of the hon. Members as to what is the total amount of arrears of income-tax. It comes to about Rs. 790 crores. They are not collecting those arrears of income-tax. But when it comes to a cooperative loan of Rs. 5 to a farmer, if a farmer is not able to repay, they take away entire utensils, cows, everything. What is this kind of a thing? This is not our attitude; this is not the attitude of the Government. But this is a kind of attitude which has developed in the lower sections of the people who want that the farmers should be harassed.

I would like to highlight these problems because I feel that these are the problems which should be tackled firmly. When we are helping the farmers, the farmers should feel and

realise that this help is going to them. Unless the farmers themselves feel like that, whatever we do for them will be misunderstood by the farmers. But I am quite sure that the farmers are quite conscious of that. They are getting organised. Even the working class people, the landless agricultural workers, are getting organised. They are trying to get more and more benefit. Out of the provisions that we are making in the Sixth Plan, I hope, in the Sixth Plan, more attention will be given to all these problems that I have highlighted. I hope, the Government will accept the Bill, if not the Bill itself, but the spirit behind the Bill so that we can go ahead with the programmes that go to help our farmers.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary):
Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Bill of Mr. Lakkappa which is most timely. At the same time, I would not go into the subjects that have already been dealt with very ably by my friends in the course of their speeches.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the miracle that has been performed by this most neglected sector, that is the farming sector. I would say that with his broken plough, with his half-starved bullocks and totally exploited, the Kisan, has produced a miracle of the Twentieth century. What I mean by this miracle is when attained independence in 1947, at that time, our population was of the order of 300 million and odd. Today, we have one more India and this great farmer, this noble farmer has been able to feed one more India with a population of more than 600 million. It is this farmer who has been neglected by this bureaucratic sector which has never understood their difficulties, and sufferings. In spite of many earlier Governments of ours including our present Government, led by Smt. Indira Gandhi, has stressed again and

again, the importance of the farming sector, the bureaucrats, sitting in air-conditioned offices in Bombay and Delhi have never understood the farmers because they have never gone to the villages. The only close association of the farmer that the bureaucrat needs is when the bureaucrat meets them in the Central Hall, that is the farmers who are M.P.s. today. I fail to understand while there is such a large number of Members of Parliament who are farmers coming from various parts of the country, in spite of this the farming sector has been so badly neglected. This sector should never have been neglected because it is not in the spirit in which Smt. Indira Gandhi and our Government have been stressing again and again the importance of the farming sector. Our Government, again and again, have taken Cabinet decisions to improve the lot of the farmer. But, unfortunately, the spirit of these decisions and legislation of our party and our leader, has not reached the village-level because of this bureaucratic sector which is totally in the hands of vested interests and the industrialists.

I will give one example. Just take the factor of the concession given to our industrial sector, however small the unit is, which is export-oriented. Shri Rangaji and others coming from the South would bear with me. I am just quoting, may be it is not having much relevance to the Bill but no bring out an aspect I would like to bring to the notice of the House the total hostile attitude of the 'bureaucrats' to the plantation sector, which is the only organised sector particularly in the South, which has been totally denied the concession which is given to the smallest industry which is export-oriented. But, these people have, scientifically, constructively, kept away those concessions given to this sector which is the plantation sector. Why did they do this? When they have given all the concessions to the smallest unit of the industry which is export-oriented, why has the plantations been totally neglected.

The plantations have played a vital role, in not only paying crores of rupees to the Exchequer but also earning very large sums of foreign exchange for the country.

I am in full agreement that the loans and the subsidies are to be given to the farming sector to develop the farm, irrigation facilities, to purchase good seeds, implements and the agricultural implements needed. But, the amount of the repayment of the loan and interest should be nominal. The loans should be long-term and monitored by the financial institution which gives such loans to the farmers. The loans should be given at the right time and it should be seen that the loans are properly utilised. But who has the time to do all this?

Government, again and again, in this august House said that they are interested in protecting the farmer. Only recently, the farmers have shown their massive confidence in the Party led by Smt. Indira Gandhi and this has been exhibited in the recent Kishan Rally at Delhi. But have these officers, the bureaucrats, understood the spirit of this massive exhibition of the farmers' faith in Shrimati Indira Gandhi. No, Sir. Even today they would like to trample upon this sector. And I want to say this without any reservation, without any fear. When my Prime Minister, when my leader, is so keen to protect this sector, who is it, who is coming in the way? The only sector—in the one year I have been in Parliament I have realised this—who is really against the farmers? It is the bureaucrats who sit in air-conditioned offices in Bombay and Delhi. It is he who has to be watched.

Secondly, what are our bottlenecks? Our bottleneck is transportation, our bottleneck is marketing, our bottleneck is storage. Do you think that it is not possible to go into all these? Do you think that these constraints cannot be narrowed down at least? This is adding insult to the injury; when we constitute

[Shri R. Y. Ghorpade—contd.]

about 80 per cent of the population, how is it that no one is thinking in terms of export-oriented agricultural policies? What is so wrong about it, so difficult about it, when you are talking about export promotion as far as industries are concerned? I am sure that elder leaders like Prof. Ranga and Mr. Daga who have spoken will agree with me when I say this: if you tell our Indian farmer that one year from today you will give a particular price if he produces such and such a commodity, he will be second to none in producing it; the Indian farmer is capable of that. He produces, then what will he do with it? He has no storage facilities, he has no transport facilities, he does not have marketing facilities at his command. What can he do? So, he becomes the victim of the middlemen every time, in season and out of season.

In a year when even blackmarketeer has been given a status by condoning his black money that he has earned, will it not be shameful if we do not realise the role that this starving, exploited farmer has played in building up economy of our country? As has been pointed out, he is today feeding more than one India; he has been doing it for the last more than 20 years. Should we not seriously think about this matter? It is no use passing Bills or Resolutions or taking decisions which are not implemented. We must put our finger on the area and be able to say why is it that they are not implemented. It is possible to point out. I squarely put the blame and a large portion of the responsibility on the army of officers who are there drawing huge salaries and who are not bothering about these people. How many of these officers sitting in Delhi and Bombay have gone down to the villages? Have they gone even to the taluk headquarters? I will not be surprised if many of them have not gone even to the districts. Then, how can they understand the

problems of farmers? They only understand the language of the industrialists because 5-star hotels are there and luxurious entertainments are there, huge Mercedes cars come to their door-step. These are the people who are today throttling the Indian farmers in spite of the fact that our Prime Minister has, again and again, been warning. I do not know when the anger of the Prime Minister will burst out because she has made it amply clear, in no uncertain terms, known to every one that she is keen that justice should be done to this downtrodden sector. What is the use of talking about Harijans, this thing and that thing? It is the farmer that we have to talk about today. He is the Harijan, he is the kisan, he is the Kshatriya, he is the Brahmin, he is the Lingayat; every class and community is in this sector. In the 20th Century, he is the only man that one should talk about the farming family, that we have to talk about because he represents 80 per cent of the people which is neglected by a handful of people who are supposed to be servants of the country; they have not yet got away from the British concept, the bureaucracy has not left its habit. That is where the trouble starts. Every time there are 'constraints' and 'difficulties'. Have they ever thought of the farmers why they are asking for an increase in the support price. These bureaucrats ask for an increase in D.A. every six months, if not every three months. Does the farmer not have the right to ask for an increase? What is the cost of his inputs today? Should he not get a better price? You can check up the price of any agricultural commodity. The prices of industrial commodities have gone up 300 per cent and 500 per cent. Have the prices of the farm commodities gone up by more than 25 per cent? No. I think it is very much less than that. In spite of the miracle that he has performed—as you all know, India used to go with a begging bowl for foodgrains till 1957 but to-day we are proud to say that we are a

surplus country and in spite of this-- if this attitude of the bureaucracy, if this British imperialist attitude is replaced by an Indian attitude, then we will be second to none and we will feed not only this country but we will feed the whole world.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I support the Bill. While supporting the Bill, I have some observations to make.

I have been listening to my just immediate predecessor with rapt attention. He was telling that it is the bureaucracy which is responsible for the said failure of our agricultural economy or agricultural growth. I honourably disagree with him. It is the policy of the Congress Government which is totally responsible for the failure in our rural areas. What will the bureaucrats do? If there is the policy formulated by the big industrial houses, if there is the policy formulated in collaboration with the imperialist forces, what will the bureaucrats do? I know very well that all these Members of the Congress (I) depend upon the landlords, depend upon the imperialist forces and depend upon the big monopoly houses. So there is the abysmal condition in our total economy.

While supporting this Bill, I will tell very frankly—I will tell you—my friend from Rajasthan—later on—that exploitation in the rural areas is very severe. Village money-lenders are very cruel. They are Shylocks. They are sucking the blood of the poor kisans. As a result what have we found? In 1964-65 there were 60 per cent households who were indebted and in 1974-75 this number has increased to 66 per cent. Not only this, in money terms the total indebtedness per family has increased from Rs. 147 to Rs. 378. Furthermore, because of the exploitation by the cruel money-lenders and vested interests these people have been rendered homeless. Those who borrowed money from the money-lenders have been compelled

to surrender their land to these money-lenders. In the long run they have been reduced to landless labour. There is a report that in 1974-75 there were about 60 million rural landless labourers.

Ministers are speaking very loudly and my immediate predecessor said that Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her Government have been giving aid to the small farmers. But this is not the fact. I heard the other day in this House hon. Finance Minister telling that they had instructed the Banks and the Co-operative Societies to give loans to the poor peasants. But in the rural areas these co-operative banks and the nationalised banks do not like to give loans to the poor peasants.

This is the position. So, whatever they may say, I consider it to be a hypocrisy and nothing more than that. In the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons points out that to ensure loans to the small farmers on easy terms, this Bill has been brought forth.

Clause 2 also provides that in the interest of the small farmers and in the interest of the agricultural growth and development this Bill has been brought forward. The spirit of this Bill is for the development of the agricultural economy and its growth. But by only providing some loans at the rate of 4 per cent interest per annum, the agricultural economy cannot be made growth-oriented. It must depend upon other factors also.

In the past the Central Government formed some Commissions and Committees, e.g., Small Farmers' Development Agency, Rural Labour Enquiry Committee and National Sample Survey. All these Committees submitted their reports. But, has the Government implemented any of these reports? No. Why? Because, this Government is backed by landlords in the rural areas. So, if they go to implement these reports, then those big land-owning supporters of the Government would be affected and, on this ground and for

other reasons, they have not touched their lands.

It is a fact that although the hon. Members emphasised their support for the small farmers and the small farmers' projects—I also agree with with them—what is the drawback then of not implementing the Government's decision and the laws enacted by them earlier?

The drawback, I think, is that there was no militant organisation of the tillers and labourers who could compel the Government and the bureaucrats to implement the Government's decision. Secondly, as I have pointed out earlier, the hard political decision was lacking. The political control, political support or political direction was backing. I say that this is all due to the wrong policy pursued by the Congress Government so far. On the basis of the National Sample Survey's report, the Planning Commission estimated in 1971-72 that 21.51 million acres of land to be potentially surplus. But, in the year 1977, the Minister of Agriculture stated that only 5.52 million acres of surplus land was available. Of this quantum, only 1.73 million acres had been distributed. On the one hand they are all shouting and making slogans for the rural agricultural development and on the other they are supporting in a roundabout way the black-marketeers, the money-lenders and the big land-holders. So, if you really want to implement the spirit behind this Bill, then, you have got to take recourse to the other methods. The small farmers are there and massive labour force is there, they are jobless. They should be given a proper impetus so that they can give their labour in the fields.

In this connection I would like to point out some of the measures taken by the West Bengal Government. Wet land to the extent of four acres and dry land to the extent of six acres have been made rent free. Loans given by the West Bengal Government to the small farmers and agri-

culturists owning lands to the extent of four acres and six acres respectively have been written off. Further an assurance has been given by the State Government that in respect of the loans taken from the cooperative banks if the small farmers pay the principal the interest part thereon will be paid by the State Government. Share-croppers are being recorded by the State Government and that is why there is so much hue and cry by the big land holders in West Bengal. That is why they are creating trouble there. Pensions are being given to the old farmers. Share-croppers who are old are also being given pensions. There is crop insurance scheme. This scheme should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, I will only make a few suggestions. If we want to bring about effective agricultural growth then we have to supply the essential commodities to the peasants at a uniform and fixed price. They must be provided education. Even primary education has not been given to them. Without primary education no farmer can learn properly to make the economy grow.

Sir, the Government has to provide them interest-free loans. In addition to that some essential seeds and agricultural implements and other inputs must be given to them free of cost. They have to be ensured their homestead. With these few words I conclude.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जन (बाड़मेर) : पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हम ने स्माल और माजिनल फार्मर्स के लिए जो काम किए हैं उनकी ओर हम देखते हैं और उनकी जो प्रगति हुई है उसकी ओर देखते हैं तो बड़ी निराश होती है। छठी योजना में हमने इन छोटे और मझोले काश्तकारों के विकास और उनकी प्रगति के लिए कुछ योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। इंटेग्रेटेड रूरल डिवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्दर हम ने स्माल

फार्मर्स डिवेलपमेंट एजेंसी प्रोग्राम तथा स्पेशल लाइव स्टॉक प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम को सम्मिलित कर दिया है। उसके लिए जो हमने राशि का प्रावधान किया है वह 750 करोड़ रु० है। दूसरा जो डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम है उसके लिए 50 करोड़ रु० और ड्राउट प्रॉन एरिया के लिए 175 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान है। इन कार्यक्रमों के बारे में कहने का मेरा मतलब यह है कि जब तक हम स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स के लिए जो स्कीम्स हैं उनके डेवलपमेंट की उनके बारे में छोटी योजना में अधिक प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे तब तक उनकी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। हम अक्षय ही इंटेग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को सब्सिडी भी दे रहे हैं, ड्राउट प्रॉन तथा डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत भी स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को सब्सिडी दी जाती है और 33½ परसेंट सब्सिडी मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को देते हैं, 25 परसेंट स्माल फार्मर्स को और 50 परसेंट शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को सब्सिडी के रूप में दिया जा रहा है, परन्तु जो लोन्स के बारे में नीति है, और वह लोन्स भी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद में स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को मिलना शुरू हुआ है, उसके पहले तो उनको कर्ज मिलता ही नहीं था, जितना भी लोन मिलता है वह बड़े काश्तकारों को मिलता है, और अभी भी स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स के कम्पेरिजन में बड़े काश्तकारों को, यद्यपि उनकी संख्या कम है, परन्तु लोन उन्हीं को अधिक दिया जा रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने जो डाइरेक्शन्स दिये हैं उनके मुताबिक, आज भी जो प्रश्न आया था उसमें कहा गया है कि :

In order to ensure that these weaker sections in the priority sectors are given appropriate attention

by banks in the matter of allocation of credit, it has been decided that direct advances to weaker sections in agriculture should reach a level of at least 50 per cent of the total direct lending to agriculture, including allied activities by 1983.

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो डाइरेक्शन्स दिये हैं, उनके अनुसार अगर स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को लोन दिया जाय तब उनकी स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोन दिया जाए वह डिफरेंशियल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 4 परसेंट के ऊपर दिया जाय। आज ही प्रश्न आया था गुजरात में 17.19 करोड़ रु० का लोन दिया गया है। तो अगर ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन के लिए स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स लोन चाहते हैं तो उनको डिफरेंशियल रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट के अन्तर्गत ही दिया जाय जो कि 4 परसेंट है, तभी उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है।

अगर वास्तव में अपने देश की उन्नति करनी है, हमें ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है, क्योंकि जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के साथ अगर हमने ऐग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को आधुनिक तरीके से खेती कराने के लिए उस योग्य नहीं बनाया, उसके लिए साधन नहीं जुटाये, तो मुझे खतरा है कि अभी जो प्रसन्नता जाहिर कर रहे हैं कि हमने सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी प्राप्त कर ली है... परन्तु जो लैण्ड है, उसकी यूटिलिटी दिनोंदिन कम हो रही है, घट रही है और विषम स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। जब तक स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खेती करना नहीं सिखायेंगे, इनको लोन 4 परसेंट के रेट से नहीं देंगे, तो प्रगति का मार्ग अवरोध हो जायेगा।

17 hrs.

जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, इसमें डैजर्ट एरिया का एक भी स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर नहीं आ सकता है, क्योंकि 10 एकड़ है बराबर 25 बीघा के ।

Now, in 150 bigas, 16 acres are for marginal farmers and 30 acres are for desert areas.

25 बीघे के कारण तो हमारा कोई भी काश्तकार अपना जीवन नहीं चला सकता । अगर एलाट भी करते हैं तो 75 बीघा एलाट करते हैं । हमारे यहां डैजर्ट एरिया है जिसकी सीलिंग की हद 450 बीघा है । यानी 30 एकड़ एलाट करते हैं तो हमारे यहां स्माल फार्मर के लिए 150 बीघा यानी 60 एकड़ है और मार्जिनल फार्मर के लिए 30 एकड़ हो तब जाकर उसे रिलीफ मिल सकता है, नहीं तो इस कानून की कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिलती । डैजर्ट एरिया के लिए इसमें यह प्रावीजन किया जाना चाहिए, तब जाकर रिलीफ मिलेगा ।

हमने अंग्रेजों के राज्य का मुकाबला कर लिया, राजाओं के राज्य का मुकाबला कर लिया, परन्तु जमींदारों के संघर्ष में हमने बहुत कमजोरी दिखाई, भूमिमुधार के कानून में कमजोरी दिखाई, जिसके कारण स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और लैंडलैस लेबरर्स का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है । जो जोमन मिलो है, वह अन-इकनामिक होल्डिंग मिली है ।

राजस्थान में यह प्रावीजन था कि अगर कोई भी जमीन सीलिंग के अन्तर्गत दी जाये तो रद्दी से रद्दी जमीन किसान को देंगे और होल्डिंग जमीन का उपार्जन करना और स्थिति को सुधारना बहुत कठिन है । इसके लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट को सजग हो कर सहायता करनी है, तब हम अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time allotted for discussion on this Bill is over. Now, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the allotted time for this Bill further by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is extended by one hour.

PROF. P. J. KURIAN (Mavelikara): Sir, you can reduce it by 5 minutes and make it 55 minutes so that I may be able to introduce my Bill.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): There is no difficulty and it can be taken up on the next non-official business day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Sidnal to speak.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, as we all know much has been said about the agricultural and small farmers. But here I would like to request the Government to consider my suggestions which I would be making during my speech. First of all, Sir, the connotation of the small farmers, varies from place to place. As the hon. Member from Rajasthan has already said, 10 people could be holding one acre of irrigated land. Secondly, I would request the Government to train the agriculturists so that they get the technical knowledge about irrigation and farming. This would help the small and marginal farmers manage the farming themselves. He does not know how to make use of the implements; he does not know how to sow the seeds and he does not know how to apply the mechanism. He does not know anything. He only knows about Monsoon and depends on it. If the Monsoon is there, the dry farmer will get some produce, otherwise to meet various commitments, he has to sell his property and other things.

Even if the banks give loan to the farmers, they cannot make use of that without proper training in agriculture. For this purpose, we have

to establish technical training schools in every block in order to train these people. After proper training in agriculture to these people we can only then think in terms of boosting the agricultural production. In these agricultural schools, we can coach the farmers in poultry farming, dairy farming, sericulture, piggery, bee-keeping, sheep breeding etc. which, otherwise are just going unattended in these areas. These things should be properly organised and coordinated. Only then the production could be boosted. The son of the agriculturist after he has passed his SSLC examination could be engaged in such schools. He need not seek a job and stand in a big queue in the big cities. He can just go there and get the employment. We would thus be solving two or three problems by opening such technical schools for this purpose. Otherwise, as I said, giving loans to the poor people, ignorant people is of no use. We can give them the loans, but what is the use if these loans are not used properly.

In this connection, I would also like to suggest another thing. The Government must constitute some engineering groups. They should go round and mark the places where underground water is available, and where open wells could be dug. The Government should constitute some technical group or organisation for digging open wells and tapping underground water and not give loans for this purpose to the farmers. Instead, these groups should directly go and dig open wells with whatever amount they have. The liability for this could then be attached on to the land of the farmer concerned by involving the Tehsildar or the other authorities concerned. This should be done without giving money directly to the farmer.

This is because the farmer has to wait for a longer time after the investment is made. When you make an

investment, you expect immediate income. But here it is not the case.

Secondly, for a marginal farmer, a cattle is a must. We have in our country raw cattle; we have not good cattle. Though the Government has taken certain steps in opening superior cattle breeding centres and has done some good work, the results have not reached the common man. That aspect also requires to be looked into. As Shri Ghorpade has already mentioned about it, I would not like to stress it further.

I would also say that our brahmins are black Britishers. They do not want to go to the people; they have not, in fact, been trained to go to the people. Unless we are able to bring them to work in the right direction, this country has no future.

If you look to the history of any great country in the world today, they built up agriculture first, for example, countries like USA, Japan, Yugoslavia or any other capitalist, socialist or communist country. In Russia in 1935 when Mr. Brezhnev went and saw ice falling, he wanted them to find out how to clear the site from that and cultivate something. In Poland, they put up a tent, grow vegetables, feed them to the pigs and then eat them. In our country, we have got abundant power, abundant land and manpower. We are well equipped with these things, but we ill-produce.

In my opinion, training of the farmers is a must and provision of superior cattle is also a must. Further while giving loans to the farmers, we have to distinguish, whether it is a wet land or a dry land. For wet land, more loan is required for a short time and for dry land, less loan is required for a longer period. This is because in the case of dry land, the farmer has to dance to the tune of Monsoon. He has, therefore, to be given a

[Shri S. B. Sidnal]

longer time for paying back the loan. Further, the interest has also to be less in this case. Otherwise, with whatever good intentions, we may give the loan to the people, they would not be able to return in time. Next time, the officials would go for the recovery of the loan and bring back their cows, cattle and other things.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not say this.

Please do not record this.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: This is the way, the poor people suffer because of all these things. In the wet land—in our area or in anybody's area—one acre can fetch a better income than in the dry land. My humble request to the Government is that they should have a master plan, and start training the agriculturists in a scientific manner.

Of late, agriculture has become scientific, it is no longer traditional. Scientists are required to be placed on the field and on the farm, rather than at the research centre. That has become the research centre. In my opinion, for the future of the country and for the succeeding generations, we have to think now itself, and start with a master plan. Only then can this country flourish. And as my friend said, we can supply food throughout the world, without any doubt.

Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा):
सभापति महोदय, लकम्पा जी ने जो छोटे किसान सहायता विधेयक पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आज सारे देश में किसानों की संख्या करीब 70 प्रतिशत है और सारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का 51 प्रतिशत किसानों से इस देश

को मिलता है। इस के बावजूद भी, 33 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद हमारे छोटे किसानों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय बनी हुई है। आजादी के बाद भी उन की माली हालत में अभी तक कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। सरकार की ओर से लघु एवं सीमान्त कृषक अधिकरण, एस एफ डी ए के नाम की एक एजेंसी बनी थी और इस के द्वारा भी कार्यक्रम रखा गया था। लेकिन जो अभी तक परिणाम आया है वह उत्साहवर्धक नहीं है। इस से लगता है कि लकम्पा साहब ने जो छोटे किसान सहायता विधेयक अलग से रखा है, हालांकि वह भी सर्वांगपूर्ण नहीं है, फिर भी छोटे किसानों को समुचित सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए इस पर विचार करना आवश्यक है और उन छोटे किसानों के लिए कानूनी प्रावधानों को निर्धारित करना भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक एवं न्यायसंगत है।

अभी हाल ही में राजधानी में किसान रैली हुई थी, किसान सम्मेलन हुआ था। किसान तो अभी तक संगठित नहीं है किन्तु फिर भी उन की जो वर्षों से स्थिति है, आज भी जो वह पददलित हैं, उन को कठिनाइयों हैं और उन के लिए जो समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है उस के लिए अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करने के लिए वे आगे आए हैं। इसलिए उन को संगठित होना ही पड़ेगा जो सरकार कल्याणकारी सरकार है उस को तो खुद बखुद ही विचार करना चाहिए। अगर नहीं विचार होता है तो बाध्य हो कर जिस तरह श्रमिकों का संगठन है उसी तरह से छोटे किसानों को भी आन्दोलन के रास्ते को अज्ञात करना पड़ेगा।

अभी तक छोटे किसानों की सहायता के लिए जो व्यवस्था है जैसे लैंड मार्ज

बैंक है, ग्रामीण बैंक हैं या कोभापरेटिव बैंक हैं इन सभी एजेंसियों में केवल भ्रष्टाचार का एक बहुत बड़ा विजनेस चल रहा है जिस से छोटे किसान जो कम पड़े लिखे उनको कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती और उन में खेतिहर मजदूर भी शामिल हैं। जिन के पास एक एकड़ दो एकड़ से ले कर पांच एकड़ तक जमीन है, जहाँ कुछ नहरी इलाका है, जहाँ सिर्वाई को पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है वहाँ के किसानों को कुछ सहायता मिलने से वे कुछ काम कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं या बंजर भूमि वाले इलाके हैं या जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान बगैरह के सदस्यों ने जिस स्थिति को प्रकट किया है, वहाँ के किसानों की माली हालत पर भी विचार करना पड़ेगा ताकि समथानुकूल उन्हें भी सहायता पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था पर विचार किया जा सके। लेकिन ऐसा अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

यह सरकार की नीति है कि 20 हजार की जनसंख्या पर ग्रामीण या ग्रैंड शहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलनी चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक बैंकों की जितनी शाखाएं खोली जा रही हैं वे केवल बड़े बड़े व्यावसायिक घरानों को ही सहयोग देने के लिए खोली जा रही हैं। उसमें भी कानून की इतनी पेचीदगी है कि किसानों को आसानी से ऋण उपलब्ध नहीं होता। उन्हें बार-बार दौड़ना पड़ता है और परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है।

“कृषि से सम्बन्धित अनेक प्रकार के यन्त्र हैं जैसे कि ट्रैक्टर, पैंडी प्रेशर, विभिन्न प्रकार के पंपिंग सेट्स—जो कि किसानों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं, उनके दाम भी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उनकी कीमतों पर कोई नियंत्रण लगाने का उपाय नहीं हो रहा

है। अगर किसान बैंक से ऋण लेकर यन्त्र खरीदता है तो उसको इतना अधिक मूद देना पड़ता है कि उसको अदा करने में अपनी जमीन तब बेचनी पड़ जाती है। चक्रवर्द्धि व्याज बैंक भी कम नहीं लेते हैं। बिहार में भूमि विकास बैंक की जो शाखाएँ हैं उनके द्वारा अगर कोई किसान 60 हजार में ट्रैक्टर खरीदता है तो ऋण और मूद मिलाकर सात वर्षों में किसान को एक लाख देना पड़ता है। अगर कोई किस्त समय पर अदा नहीं की गई तो रकम और भी बढ़ जाती है। इस प्रकार से बैंक से कर्जा लेने पर किसान के सामने एक भयंकर संकट पैदा हो जाता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा।

साधनों की कमी के कारण किसान अपनी ऊबड़ खावड़ जमीनों की लेबलिंग नहीं कर पाते हैं। सरकार ने एक भू-संरक्षण विभाग बनाया है वह विभाग भी काम नहीं करता है। ठेकेदारों प्रथा के अन्तर्गत जमीन की लेबलिंग का काम कराया जाता है। इसमें सरकारी अधिकारी उनसे मिलकर करोड़ों रूपया हर साल हजम कर जाते हैं। इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से अगर सही ढंग से किसानों की सहायता करनी है तो किसानों के द्वारा खेती-बाड़ी से जो उत्पादन होता है उसका उचित मूल्य निर्धारण करने के लिए कृषि मूल्य नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। अभी जो ए पी सी है उसमें सरकार के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी रहते हैं जिनका गांव के हालात का परिचय नहीं रहता है। किसानों की कितनी कीमत और कितना परिश्रम लगता है इसकी उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती है इसीलिए वे उचित मूल्य-निर्धारण नहीं कर पाते हैं। औद्योगिक जीवनापयोगी वस्तुओं—

[श्री दीत लाल प्रसाद वम]

के मूल्य और कृषि उत्पादनों के मूल्यों पर तुलनात्मक ढंग से विचार करने के लिए उसमें किसानों के प्रतिनिधि, उपभोक्ताओं के प्रतिनिधि, आंकड़ा एवं दूसरे विशेषज्ञों को, रखना होगा तभी किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिल सकेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों का जो उत्पादन होता है उसके लिए गांवों में कोई भण्डारण व्यवस्था नहीं है। छोटे-छोटे किसानों के पास तो झोपड़ियां होती हैं जिनमें उनके अनाज को चूहे और दूसरे कीड़े-मकोड़े बरबाद कर देते हैं। इसलिए सरकार का और से ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि पंचायत स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक ढंग से भण्डारण के लिए भवनों का निर्माण किया जाए जहाँ गरीब तबके के लोग अपना अनाज रख सकें।

आज किसान जो उत्पादन करते हैं वह मार्केट तक पहुंच नहीं पाता, बिचौलिए लोग बीच में कम दाम पर उसको खरीद लेते हैं। मजबूरी में किसानों को अपना अनाज बेचना पड़ता है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि किसानों के घरों से बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक शहरों तक सीधा उनका अनाज पहुंच जाए। इस प्रकार की मार्केटिंग व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध सरकार को करना चाहिए।

इन सभी बातों पर आप ध्यान देंगे तभी किसानों का कल्याण हो सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Awar): I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by Shri Lakkappa, and the reasons are that this is the section of the society which was uncared for and which needed the

maximum attention of the House and it has attracted the attention of the hon. Members of the House. The Agriculture Department or any department of the Government has not yet realised why this category of farmers has to be assisted. The reasons are that these small holdings are the result of divisions. Sometimes division of land takes place and the small holdings are uneconomic. The small holdings are also due to partition of bigger holdings. In some cases land has been allotted by the various Governments and in those allotments also it is given to the small farmers. Now, it is an admitted fact that these holdings which are held by the small farmers are uneconomic holdings, and even the Agriculture Department or the other Departments which have conducted an economic survey have also admitted it. But no one has taken the care to find out how these uneconomic holdings may be made economic holdings. My suggestion is that for agriculture there are four things which are immediate. First is irrigation, second is mechanisation, third is provision of fertilizers and the fourth is supply of chemicals. So far as the first requirement is concerned, that is irrigation, I think it must be obligatory upon the State Government that whenever there is a case for the small farmer, he should not be forgotten. It must be obligatory upon the State Government to provide irrigation facilities for the small farmers and it should not be left to the farmers or agriculturists to get the money from the bank or from some other source to sink a well. In these circumstances the State Government should undertake this responsibility and see that water is supplied from whatever source of irrigation that is possible, by canals, or tubewells or some other source. So, it should be taken up and it should be included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and it should be ensured that by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan no small farmer is without water. And care should be taken to see that unecono-

mic holdings are turned into economic holdings.

The second point is about mechanisation. We cannot have the plea of Shri Charan Singh that the small farmer should still use the plough. We should have machines to cultivate the land and our small farmers should be helped to get the machines for it. We cannot get those machines which are being used in the developed countries or even some developing countries. But there is a need for tractors and there is need for agricultural implements. It is well known that the small farmer cannot purchase a tractor. My friend was telling us that even a small tractor of one cylinder costs more than Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 65,000—not less than Rs. 55,000 in any case. So, in these circumstances, the small farmer cannot purchase the tractors. The State Governments should undertake the responsibility that there should be agricultural service centres and these agricultural service centres should supply tractors to the farmers so that everyone can cultivate his land till then the small farmer cannot cultivate his land.

The third point is about fertilizers. It is evident that so far as fertilizers are concerned, the small and marginal farmers in this country are not able to get all the fertilizers they want. He has got no money to buy the fertilizers and as has already been made clear by the Agriculture Ministry and the other Members in the House, when he needs the fertilizer he can not get the loan from the cooperative banks. Moreover, sometimes the co-operative bank may not have the type of fertiliser which he wants. He may want phosphate or ammonia, but they will say, "we have only urea". In these circumstances, there should be some provision by which he can get the fertiliser he wants from the co-operative bank or other agencies.

Chemicalisation is very necessary, for which pesticides, insecticides etc.

are needed. I have seen it personally in my constituency in Rajasthan. Alwar is a district in which there is the highest number of small farmers who cannot get these pesticides and insecticides or other fertilisers, because the small farmers do not have cash. So, they are helpless and they cannot have pesticides and insecticides for their farm. My humble submission is that the Government should take special care to see that all these things are provided to the small farmers.

In this country, after independence, it is only the farmer who has given self-sufficiency to the country in food. I have gone through the reports of so many committees. You are also interested in this type of economy and you might have read in the Patriot of 10th March where it is mentioned that even in Russia, there is shortage of food. In 28 countries of Africa there is shortage of food. I congratulate the farmers of India that they could make the country self-sufficient in food. Today this country of 70 crores is able to feed its people. Therefore, we should congratulate the farmer. There may be shortage of cement; there may be shortage of steel or there may be shortage of coal in this country. But there is no shortage of food and we do not have to think of PL 480. In these circumstances the prices of commodities which are produced by the agriculturists should be increased. As has been suggested, there should be some controlling board to fix the prices of agricultural commodities.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
सभापति महोदय, छोटे किसानों की सहायता के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था उस में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि किसानों को बैंकों से 49 प्रतिशत ऋण मिलेगा। आज हमारे देश में 15 प्रतिशत बड़े किसान

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

और 85 प्रतिशत छोटे किसान हैं। अब यदि इस परसेप्टेज को ठीक तरह से लागू किया जाये तो निश्चित तरीके से जो 85 प्रतिशत किसान हैं उनका उन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार बैंकों के जरिये ऋण मिलना चाहिए, जिस से उन की आर्थिक हालत मजबूत बन सकती है, लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं पायेगा, क्योंकि आज बैंकों में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है उस से हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि ऋण के सम्बन्ध में छोटे किसानों की जितनी आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उनकी वे पूर्ति कर पायेंगे। क्योंकि इन बैंकों का जो प्रोसीजर है वह इतना मुश्किल है कि छोटे-छोटे किसान, जो अनपढ़ हैं, उस को समझ ही नहीं पायेंगे। आज यही स्थिति चल रही है कि वे बैंकों के कागजात की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकते जिस की वजह से उन को पूरी तरह से ऋण उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। इस के अलावा जो वहाँ पर ब्यूरोक्रेट्स बैठे हुए हैं वे भी किसानों की ठीक प्रकार से सहायता नहीं करते, जिस के कारण किसानों की आर्थिक हालत सुधर नहीं पा रही है।

इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे और बैंकों में, खास तौर से जो आप ने रूरल बैंक स्थापित किये हैं, उन में इस प्रकार के अधिकारी भेजे जो किसानों की मदद करें, न कि शहरी लोग भेजे जो बैंकों में जा कर बैठ जाते हैं और गरीब काश्तकार की किसी भी प्रकार से सहायता नहीं करते हैं।

दूसरा निवेदन कोआपरेटिव्स के सम्बन्ध में है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है जिस के जरिये हम छोटे किसानों की सहायता कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आज वहाँ क्या हो रहा है? गांव के बड़े-बड़े लोग उस पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। सारा का सारा पैसा जो भी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिए से बैंकों से

प्राप्त किया जाता है, वे झूठे-सच्चे हस्ताक्षर कर के, अंगूठा लगा कर उस पैसे को ले लेते हैं और कुछ बड़े-बड़े लोग इस तरह से उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। इस प्रकार से जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीयों से छोटे-छोटे किसानों को सहायता मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह सहायता उन को नहीं मिल पाती है। व्यवस्थापकों की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि वे भी ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करते, जिस की वजह से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीयों से जो लोन छोटे किसानों को खेती-बाड़ी की तरक्की के लिए मिलना चाहिए, वह उन को नहीं मिल पाता है और ठीक प्रकार से उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीयों की व्यवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए, जिससे सरकार जो मदद छोटे किसानों की करना चाहती है, वह उन तक पहुंच सके।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, उन का इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स मिलने चाहिए। जो इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स आप तैयार करते हैं, ज्यादा भूमि वाले ही उन का उपयोग करते हैं और छोटे किसानों का वे नहीं मिल पाते हैं। अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान ने इस मामले में बड़ी तरक्की की है और हमारे राम सिंह जी ने यह भी कहा कि हम को काश्तकारों को, किसानों को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए क्योंकि उन्होंने इस देश को सैल्फ-सफिशियेन्ट बना दिया है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज छोटे किसानों की हालत क्या है, यह आप देखिए। क्या उन को इम्प्रूव्ड वैराइटी का बीज मिलता है। 5 बीघा और 10 बीघा वाले काश्तकारों को इम्प्रूव्ड वैराइटी का बीज मिलता ही नहीं है, उपलब्ध ही नहीं होता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से होनी चाहिए कि वह छोटे-छोटे किसानों को इम्प्रूव्ड वैराइटी का

सिड्स उपलब्ध कराए। ऐसी व्यवस्था अगर आप करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से छोटे किसानों को आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न बनाने में आप अपना योगदान दे सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से दवाईयों और पेस्टीसाइड्स वगैरह की बात है। पेस्टीसाइड्स के बारे में आप का जो छोटा किसान है, 5 बीघा वाला किसान है, वह उस को जानता ही नहीं है। वह यह नहीं जानता कि उस का उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जाता है। एग्रीकल्चर विभाग के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे बड़े-बड़े काश्तकारों, जिन को कुलक कहते हैं, जिन के पास बहुत बड़ी जमींदारी है, उन की ही सहायता करते हैं और उन की खेतीबाड़ी की तरक्की के लिए बराबर साधन जुटाते हैं। जो छोटे किसान हैं, उन को पेस्टीसाइड्स ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। इस प्रकार की हालत हमारे छोटे काश्तकारों की है।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। मैं राजस्थान क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर कुआँ के जरिए से सिंचाई होती है। छोटा-छोटा काश्तकार, 5, 10 बीघा जमीन वाला काश्तकार अगर कुआँ खोदता है, तो उस को 20 हजार, 25 हजार रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है लेकिन उस को भूमि विकास बैंक और दूसरे अन्य बैंकों से केवल 8-10 हजार रुपये ही मिलते हैं। इस से यह होता है कि जब वह कुआँ खोदता है, तो उस को पूरा करने के लिए उस को कर्ज लेना पड़ता है और वह वसूली के जाल में जकड़ जाता है। उस की जमीन-जायदाद कुर्क हो जाती है, नीलाम हो जाती है और वह काश्तकार बर्बाद हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उस को पूरा ऋण उप-

लब्ध कराया जाए, जिस से वह अपना कुआँ खोद सके।

एस० एफ० डी और एम० एफ० एल० के कार्यक्रम जगह-जगह चल रहे हैं मगर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि एस० एफ० डी० द्वारा 33 परसेन्ट सब्सिडी है और एम० एफ० एल० 25 परसेन्ट सब्सिडी देता है मगर इस में गड़बड़ यह है कि यह सब्सिडी उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस में बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ है और मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि निश्चित तरीके से आप को इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर आप छोटे किसानों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, तो यह बहुत बढ़िया स्कीम है, जो भारत सरकार ने लागू की है मगर ये जो सुविधाएँ हैं, ठीक प्रकार से छोटे-छोटे किसानों को उपलब्ध हो रही हैं, इस पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस के लिए आप को निश्चित रूप से व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सीलिंग के बारे में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि सीलिंग का कानून सारे देश में लागू किया गया है और इस सीलिंग के कानून की यह मंशा थी और इस में यह व्यवस्था थी कि जिन के पास ज्यादा जमीन है, उन से वह जमीन ली जाए और जो छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, जिन के पास अन-एकोनामिक होल्डिंग है या जिन के पास थोड़ी जमीन है, उन को और जमीन दी जाए ताकि वे अपना जीवनयापन ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हम करना चाहते थे मगर इस लैंड सीलिंग से बड़े लोग बच गये और उन्होंने फर्जी नाम से जमीनें करा ली। इस वजह से जो बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार हैं, जिनके पास हजार-हजार और दो-दो हजार बीघा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जमीन हैं, उन लोगों की तरफ कोई नहीं देखता है क्योंकि अधिकारी लोग उन से मिले रहते हैं। अधिकारी उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते और बड़े-बड़े लोग बराबर उन जमीनों का उपभोग कर रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग भी उपभोग कर रहे हैं। हमारे अकाली दल के नेता हैं जिनकी बादल गांव में 12 हजार बीघे से भी ज्यादा जमीन है। बहुत से पुराने राजे-महाराजाओं के पास आठ-आठ, दस-दस हजार बीघे जमीन है। उस जमीन को निकलवाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है; बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी, जैसे कलेक्टर वगैरह, उनसे मिले हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जमीनें बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास हैं उनसे छीन कर गरीब लोगों में बांटनी चाहिए। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं बार-बार निवेदन करता रहा हूँ मगर इसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। . . .

(व्यवधान) . . . मद्रास वालों ने गरीब लोगों की जमीन छीनी है। उन्होंने बड़े लोगों, साहुकारों, कालाधंधा करने वालों से जमीनें छीन कर छोटे लोगों को नहीं दी है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

मैं इश्योरेंस के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान में भयंकर अकाल पड़ता है। अभी वहाँ अंग्रे पड़ गये हैं। भीलवाड़ा, बिकानेर और श्री गंगानगर आदि कई जिलों में अंग्रे पड़ गये हैं। अगर ऐसी हालत में जब कि इश्योरेंस भी आपकी तरफ से नहीं होती है, और दूसरी कार्यवाही भी काश्तकारों की मदद के लिए आप नहीं करते हैं तो उन बिचारे काश्तकारों का क्या होगा जो 6-6 महीने तक मेहनत करके अपनी खेती करते हैं और फिर अंग्रे पड़ जाने से उनकी सारी फसल चोपट हो जाती

है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आपको निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मेरा डी० पी० ए० पी० के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है कि अजमेर और उदयपुर जिलों में यह चालू है लेकिन मेरा जिला रह गया है जहाँ कि हर दूसरे और तीसरे साल अकाल पड़ता है। भीलवाड़ा जिले को भी डी० पी० ए० पी० में लाया जाए जिससे कि वहाँ के छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों को लाभ मिल सके। अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ताकि वहाँ के छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों को काफी मदद मिले।

आखिरी प्वाएंट मेरा यह है कि जिन किसानों की जमीनें भारत सरकार अपने प्रोजेक्ट या इंडस्ट्री के लिए लेती है उसका मुआवजा किसानों को शीघ्र मिलना चाहिए खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 1961 में जमीनें ली गई थीं जिनका मुआवजा आज तक काश्तकारों को नहीं दिया गया है। हजारों, लाखों रुपया आपने मुकद्देवाजी में बर्बाद कर दिया मगर गरीब किसानों को मुआवजा नहीं दिया। उनके मकान, जमीन वगैरह सब छीन लिये लेकिन आज तक भी उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इसको शीघ्र दिया जाए। ये जमीनें 1961 में ली गई थीं जिनका मुआवजा आज तक नहीं दिया गया।

श्री झारखण्ड राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, मैं इस विधेयक की मूल भावना का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ लेकिन इसका अर्थ लकप्पा जी को, या उनके साथियों को, या उनकी पार्टी या सरकार को यह नहीं लगा लेना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में भूमिसुधार का कार्य समाप्त हो गया है, जैसा कि भाषणों से लगता है।

किसान आन्दोलन के एक प्रमुख नेता यहां रंगा जी बैठे हुए हैं। वे राजा शहजानन्द सरस्वती के दाहिना हाथ रहे हैं। और इन्होंने किसान आन्दोलन को चला कर यह कहा था कि लेण्ड टु द टिलर, खेती जोतने वाले की है। वह लक्ष्य अब तक पूरा नहीं हो सका। इसलिए उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी बड़े-बड़े पुराने राजा महाराजाओं के पास, पुराने ताल्लुकेदारों और जागीरदारों के पास, बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के पास, आसमान को छूने वाले कुछ बड़े हुकमरानों के पास और कुछ बड़े राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के पास भी बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं, बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं जो कि आज तक बट नहीं सके हैं और उनको किसी न किसी प्रकार बचा कर रखा गया है। वे बंटने चाहिए और राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य पूरा होना चाहिए। रैली की चर्चा यहां पर हुई। 16 फरवरी को जो रैली हुई उसके बारे में तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन जो 26 मार्च को रैली हुई, उसमें लाखों नहीं बल्कि केवल हजारों रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है। उसमें किसान अपना चना-चबेना लेकर गाड़ियों में आए थे और उनकी तरफ से चार्टर-आफ-डिमाण्ड सरकार को, राष्ट्रपति जी को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को और लोक सभा अध्यक्ष को दिया गया तथा उसमें वे तमाम मांगें रखी गईं जो आज के जमाने में किसानों के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

सभापति महोदय, किसान 35 साल बाद उठा है। सामन्तवाद की प्रत्यक्ष सभापति के बाद वह सो गया था। इन 35 वर्षों में मंडियों और बाजारों में उसकी पूंजीवादी लूट हुई, उसको उसकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिला। उसकी दजह से उस की हालत नहीं सुधरी और उसके अलावा जो सूखा पड़ा और बाढ़ें आईं, जिससे वह कर्ज से लद गया। चाहे छोटा किसान हो, मझला किसान हो या बड़ा किसान हो या धनी किसान हो, सब खर्च से दबे हुए हैं और अपनी

खेती की आमदनी से वे उस कर्ज की अदायगी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए आज किसान आन्दोलन का राष्ट्रीय युद्धघोष हुआ है, जिसमें मांग की गई है कि उन्हें उनकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए और कृषि कार्य के जो ऋण हैं, उन्हें राइट-आफ किया जाना चाहिए। तमिलनाडु में किसान लड़े तो 77 करोड़ रुपया राइट-आफ हुआ, कर्नाटक में लड़े तो 44 करोड़ रुपया राइट-आफ हुआ, लेकिन और प्रदेशों में भी काफी कर्जा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 170 करोड़ रुपये कर्जा है—क्या यह राइट-आफ नहीं हो सकता? क्योंकि इस कर्ज का अदा किया जाना संभव नहीं है, जब तक कुड़की न हो, नीलामी न हो, बरबादी न हो। जब सरकार 200 करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के 24 बड़े पूंजीपति और पुराने सामन्ती घरानों का राइट-आफ कर सकती है, तब कुछ करोड़ रुपया जो हमारे किसानों पर बाकी है, क्या वह राइट-आफ नहीं किया जा सकता?

मान्यवर, मैं भाषण को प्रवृत्ति को सही नहीं समझता। कांग्रेस (आई) वाले अपने भाषणों में कहते हैं कि सारा दोष नौकरशाहों का है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर रिवोल्यूशनरी-पॉलिटिकल-विल-पावर किसी सरकार में है, तो उसके आदेशों का पूरा उल्लंघन नौकरशाह या कर्मचारी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की बातें भ्रामक हैं, आत्मप्रवंचक-सैल्फ डिसेप्टिव हैं। इन बातों को कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बचने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, आत्म-निर्भरता की बात कही गई है। आत्म-निर्भरता के मायने क्या हैं—हर व्यक्ति को दोनों वक्त का भोजन मिले, चाहे वह मोटे अनाज के रूप में मिले, लेकिन पूरे देश में मिले। एकवक्त आधा पेट या चौथाई पेट, इसको अगर हम आत्म-निर्भरता कहेंगे तो यह ठिक नहीं है। यह दृष्टिकोण सही नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आज पूरे देश में एक राष्ट्रीय विवाद छिड़ गया है कि किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य दिया जाए। तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक के आन्दोलनों के बाद रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के गवर्नर, श्री पटेल, को भी इसमें हिस्सा लेना पड़ा और फिनान्शियल-टाइम्स, इकोनामिक-टाइम्स तथा कुछ विदेशी विद्वानों ने भी इस विवाद में हिस्सा लिया। यह बात सही है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य दिया जाना चाहिए। श्री पटेल ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि छोटी और मझौली होल्डिंग से तो लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल सकता है, इसलिए अब हम खेती में कंसेल्टिव-फार्मिंग की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिए, चाहे कैपिटलिस्टिक-फार्मिंग हो या सोशियलिस्टिक फार्मिंग हो। मेरा कहना यह है कि लैंड-रिफार्मिंग की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिए और उसे परिपूर्ण करना चाहिए। सही मायने में लैंड-रिफार्मिंग के परिपूर्ण होने के बाद जो छोटे किसान बचे उन को पूरी सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। उनको वह हर तरह की सहायता दी जानी चाहिए, जो इस बिल में दर्शायी गई है और यही इस बिल की मंशा है। तभी हम राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य को पूरा कर सकते हैं, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के ध्येय को पूरा कर सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान को खुशहाल और आत्म-निर्भर बना सकते हैं तथा विदेशों को अन्न का निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य मिले ताकि वह देश को अन्न पैरों पर खड़ा कर सकें।

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar): I must congratulate my friend Shri Lakkappa for having introduced this Bill. It has given an opportunity to this House to take cognizance of the ills of the small farmers who are the back-bone of society and a major population of this country.

Many suggestions have been made as to how to solve this problem.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it pertains to the credit facilities. That is a reasonable claim—@ 4 per cent to the small farmers—made by the mover of this Bill.

The question is not that of 4 per cent, the question is not that of five acres of wet land or ten acres of dry land. Many of the speakers have expressed their view that the country is not having uniform texture of land. The land varies from region to region. The rainfall also varies from region to region. So a set pattern about the size of land will not be enough. Many of the speakers have given the percentage of the number of farmers and how they are increasing. The increase in the number of small holders is going to be the order of the day. So long as we are accepting the personal laws, the division of land is going to be there. So long as we are not accepting the concept that the country has a limited area of land and the major pressure to feed the major population of this country is only land, the question of small holders, small farmers will be the major ill of this country. How are you going to approach this problem? How are you going to solve it, is the main question before the country?

I am very sorry to express that whenever the question to solve the problem comes before this House or at any forum, before any party, at any platform, we always adopt two contradictory views. In one breath we say that the farmer must get reasonable price of his produce. The moment we leave that platform and the same grievance is made, then we say we are not giving this much of price. A hollow hue and cry is made about the rise in price. So, my humble submission is the left and the non-left should take a very pragmatic, reasonable and objective view of the whole problem. Unfortunately, the whole question is side-tracked. On the one hand it is utilised to attract

the Government's attention. On the other hand it is utilised to move further the cause of one party or one section. The national approach is very necessary. We must understand the cause of the small holders which is the major ill of this country. Unless we take a comprehensive approach, the question cannot be solved. Comprehensive means an integrated approach, which is very necessary. What does integrated mean. I shall explain by citing an example? Loan is sanctioned to the small farmer from the nationalised bank to dig a well. He is burdened with that credit. As soon as the well is completed, how is he to draw water? He has to purchase pump, engine, bullock, etc. and for that where is the credit? If he goes again to the bank, he is told, "No, no; your land is not sufficient; we cannot grant you credit." What is the use of having a well there? Then if he wants to purchase advance seed, here again the same thing is told to him.

So, there should be an integrated approach to this question from all sides, a comprehensive approach, which should include a reasonable price for his produce.

On the contrary why has this question been neglected? It is because we mainly look after the elite. We only think about the people who reside in cities. Are there not examples that when big projects are constructed, the farmers have been uprooted? They have been thrown to the winds. Have we established them? Have we rehabilitated them? Have we taken care to maintain them? What about their education? What about their medical facilities? In this way, the whole question has been neglected. It is thought of only for our conveniences. We pacify him by giving him some paltry concessions here and there.

The problem cannot be solved in this way. A more genuine, a basic, a comprehensive, and an integrated approach is very necessary. It is one

of the major ills of the country. Unless we solve this problem, I cannot say that India will prosper.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Bill.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) :

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय लक्ष्मण जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि छोटे किसानों की और उन्होंने सदन का ध्यान खींचा है, और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ छोटे छोटे किसान की परिभाषा है उसमें कुछ और भी शामिल किये जायें, खासकर जो किसान परिवार के बीच में आते हैं। देहाती दस्तकार, बागवान, दूध उत्पादक, मछली उत्पादक इस प्रकार के लोग जो किसान परिवार से सीधा वास्ता रखते हैं उनकी भी इसमें शामिल किया जाये।

मुझे केवल यही कहना है कि जो काज देने का तरीका है उसको सादा बनाया जाये। और आज इस स्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई है किसान के सामने विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश और नजदीकी राज्यों में कि आलू जो डेढ़ दो महीनों पहले डेढ़ २० किलो बिक रहा था वह अब 25, 30 २० क्विंटल हो गया है जिससे किसानों को काफी घाटा हो रहा है। उनकी काल्ड स्टोरेज में जगह नहीं मिल रही है। इसके अलावा और भी कहीं रखने की जगह नहीं मिल रही है, बाजार में स्थान नहीं मिल रहा है, मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। उसके स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और आलू को एक्सपोर्ट करने की बात सोंची जाये। जो फसल है उसका बीमा और साथ ही किसान का बीमा, दोनों आवश्यक है। उसके लिये सुरक्षा होनी चाहिये। और जब तक बीमा की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसान का जीवन अनिश्चित रहेगा। उसको डीजल, खाद और सिंचाई के लिये लाइन लगानी पड़ती है। बीज, खाद और डीजल किसान को गांव के नजदीक

मुद्देया करना चाहिये। आज उसको डीजल लेन क लिये 25, 30 किलो मीटर तक जाना पड़ता है जिससे उसे परशानी होती है? छोटे किसानों के पास पूरे समय काम नहीं मिलता, काफी समय उनका बेकार जाता है। उनके लिये काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पर भी ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि जो बाकी समय बचता है उसमें कुछ काम कर के अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार ला सके।

जहां तक कर्जों की बात है बैंकों से उन्हें सुविधा तो मिले, लेकिन इस समय जो बंधा हुआ चला आ रहा है जैसा कि माननीय डागा जी न कहा था कि किसान कर्ज में पैदा होता है वह उसका कुल कर्जा इस समय माफ होना चाहिये। जो सरकारी और सहकारी कर्ज हैं, कम-से-कम उनका सूद तो माफ कर दना चाहिये। इन्ट्रस्ट माफ हो तो उससे किसान को बहुत बड़ी राहत मिल जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं भूमि-सुधार कानून के प्रति विशेष रूप से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जिन स्टेट्स में, हिरदाणा ही है, उसमें 20, 30, 40 साल से मजारे चले आ रहे हैं, टनेन्ट्स चले आ रहे हैं, उनको राइट नहीं है, वह बेदखल हो जाते हैं, उनको बेदखली से बचाया जाये और कानून में ऐसा सुधार किया जाय जिससे वह मुकदमबाजी से बच सकें।

बड़े-बड़े फार्मों के लिये एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बननी चाहिये। लोगों न कुत्ते और बिल्ली के नाम से बड़े-बड़े हजारों बीघे के फार्म बना रखे हैं, एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाई जाये जो इस मामले में छानबीन कर सके। सारे बड़े-बड़े फार्म जप्त किये जाने चाहिये। यही कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this very important Bill dealing with agricultural economy of our country. I must thank my friend Hon. Mr. Lakkappa for focussing attention of this House on one of the most important problems of our agricultural economy. The problem that faces the agricultural economy and which is enshrined in this Bill is the problem of survival of the small farmers. When I speak about the survival, it is not just a matter of words. If you look to the statistics of the past, you will find that the number of smaller holdings—the holdings of less than 2 hectares, or still less—is reduced over the years. We can very well understand from this that it is because the small farmers are renouncing the agricultural profession and the lands are being taken over by larger land-holders.

AN HON. MEMBER: Big farmers.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Not big farmers. Big farmers are also going down in number. My submission is that these small farmers, small holders, are losing in number and, therefore, the question is really a question of survival of these small farmers.

Now Mr. Lakkappa proposes three measures by this Bill. One is to provide easy loans to the small farmers. The other is to provide subsidised agricultural inputs to the farmers. The third is to render assistance to them in marketing their produce. These are the three measures suggested by him in this Bill.

My submission is that although these measures may not serve the ultimate purpose, will not serve to solve the main problem, yet, they will go a long way to mitigate the problems and to uphold the economy to a certain extent. The solution of the entire problem lies, according to me, in the establishment of a rational relationship between the value of labour in the agricultural sector with the cost of goods required by him, both in agriculture and in domestic life. The

solution lies in this. Can we lay our hands on this issue, to this solution of this problem? And so long as we do not lay our hands on this, it is very difficult to solve the problem which faces Indian agricultural economy.

I need not emphasise the status and position of agriculture and of the agricultural sector in our economy. I have already said and the House has heard a number of times that almost half of the gross national produce comes from agriculture. In the recent past the percentage has gone down a little but I had once drawn the attention of the House to the fact that the percentage has gone down

not because of the reduction in the value of agricultural produce but because of price mechanism in which the price of the non-agricultural goods is enhanced, increased and thereby in the comparison between the two products, the value of agricultural products seems to have gone down...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patil, I hope you like to continue next time.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 6, 1981/Chaitra 16, 1903 (Saka).
